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Humphrey Wins Indiana, Holds a Slim Lead in Ohio

Wallace Finishes A Solid Second In Hoosier State

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3 (AP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota won Indiana's Democratic presidential primary yesterday, but Wallace voters registered a substantial protest vote in the state's largest city, Indianapolis.

Gov. Wallace, who was on the ballot although he did not campaign here, got 2 percent.

In the Alabama primary, also held yesterday, Gov. Wallace won.



Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey watches returns from the voting in Ohio.



Sen. George McGovern.

Sen. Henry Jackson says he's quitting primary trail, but remains a candidate. Story, Page 3.

at least 15 of the state's 37 delegates and was leading in districts likely to give him seven more. And with that majority, he could dictate the election of the six remaining delegates from the state at large.

Indiana Democratic chairman Gordon St. Angelo said Gov. Wallace was helped by an 11 percent crossover vote by Republicans.

Sen. Humphrey, in Ohio, said he was not surprised at Gov. Wallace's strong showing in Indiana.

Gov. Wallace concentrated on Indiana, Sen. Humphrey split his efforts between yesterday's Ohio primary and Indiana.

Gov. Wallace, who was in Texas, said he was "very elated and happy about the fact that we have that sort of support at the present time in a Midwestern state." He earlier said he would be happy with 30 delegates.

With 99 percent of the precincts counted, Wallace had 55 delegates.

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Cleveland Tally Chaotic; Chance For McGovern

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3 (AP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota held a slim margin over Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota in the battle for Ohio's 18 Democratic presidential convention delegates today, with the final outcome resting in a bogged-down vote count in the heavily populated Cleveland area. It appeared that the winner would not be known until tomorrow, if then.

Counting of ballots from the state's largest city was held up by a court order that set back closing of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) polling places to midnight. These ballots could swing the primary for either Sen. Humphrey, the pre-vote favorite, or Sen. McGovern.

Only a few Cleveland votes were included in totals. And even these were uncertain, clouded by threats of a variety of court suits seeking to force a new primary in the area.

With 9,181 of the state's 12,848 polling places reported, the vote totals were: Sen. Humphrey, 337,385; Sen. McGovern, 285,588; Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, 86,556; Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, 70,265; and former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, 20,099.

38 At-Large Seats

Sen. Humphrey was leading the race for the 38 at-large seats. He also led for 42 delegates in nine congressional districts. Sen. McGovern led 11 districts with 55 delegates.

The confusion in Cuyahoga County centered on about 130 of the county's 1,788 polling places. For the first time, all the polling places in the county were to be automated.

But getting voting machines into polling places turned out to be one of the biggest stumbling blocks.

Truckers said they were unable to get into many polling places—such as schools and churches—after normal closing hours Monday. Other delivery problems persisted yesterday morning.

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SKYJACKER—One of the hijackers of a Turkish jet brandishing a pistol and a hand grenade as he oversees the removal of a Turkish jet from Sofia, Bulgaria, one of the hostage passengers who reportedly suffered a heart attack.

In Bid to Save 3 Condemned Men Turkish Leftists Hijack Plane, Threaten to Blast 66 Aboard

ISTANBUL, May 3 (AP).—Leftist terrorists armed with pistols and hand grenades hijacked a Turkish Airlines DC-8 to Bulgaria today and threatened to blow up the plane and passengers unless three fellow terrorists facing execution in Turkey are freed.

They set a deadline for tomorrow, but gave no specific hour.

One of the hijackers emerged from the plane at Sofia airport to make the demands to Turkish Embassy officials.

The hijackers, whose number was variously put at four or five, reportedly demanded that three condemned men, self-proclaimed "warriors" of the Turkish People's Liberation Army, be freed along with other political prisoners.

The hijackers also believed to be TPLA members, asked for political asylum in Bulgaria, and this was granted, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported. Aboard the plane were 59 passengers and a crew of seven, Turkey's Interior Ministry said.

They were held hostage while the Turkish cabinet and National Security Council met in an extraordinary joint session under President Cevdet Sunay to consider the terrorists' demands.

One Turkish passenger suffered a heart attack and was allowed to leave the plane for treatment.

The plane was hijacked while on a flight from Ankara to Istanbul. At least seven foreigners were aboard, including an American identified as David Evans, a retired military officer. Also aboard were Omer Inonu, son of former Turkish President Ismet Inonu, chairman of the Republican People's party, and a

14 Leftists Jailed

ISTANBUL, May 3 (AP).—A court-martial sentenced 14 extreme leftists today to jail terms ranging from six months to 36 years. Seventy other defendants were acquitted.

Two men received 36-year sentences. Two others drew 30 years each. Ten defendants were sentenced to six-to-18-month terms.

The suspects were charged with plotting to overthrow Turkey's constitutional regime and with acts of urban terrorism.

Heath Margin Of Victory Is 4 On EEC Vote

LONDON, May 3 (Reuters).—Britain's Conservative government tonight survived its closest vote yet on Common Market entry legislation, defeating a Labor opposition amendment by a margin of four votes.

It was Prime Minister Edward Heath's narrowest call in the months-long debate in the House of Commons. Twice previously his government has beaten back the opposition by eight votes.

The amendment, tonight, to exclude from British law any directives by the European Economic Community on movement of capital between member states, was defeated by 289 votes to 285.

Immediately afterward the government beat back another opposition amendment by six votes—270 to 264.

The votes came during the committee stage of the European Communities bill—the measure designed to take Britain into the EEC by Jan. 1.

Some of the government's supporters were absent from the chamber and the tiny Liberal party, which had added six votes to the Conservative 11-vote margin on the "guillotine" motion last night, apparently withheld support.

The guillotine motion was a move to limit debate on EEC legislation.

Labor members immediately condemned the government and called on Mr. Heath to say what his intentions were now, after the Conservatives had come so close to defeat.

Mr. Heath, who remained in the chamber, smiled but made no reply.

'Every Man for Himself' Hué Gripped by Panic, Deserters Loot, Burn

By Sydney H. Schanberg

HUE, South Vietnam, May 3 (NYT).—The fabric of life in this city appeared to be disintegrating today, with at least 150,000 persons fleeing to the south on foot, by truck and in river flotillas of leaky sampans as the North Vietnamese pushed closer.

The government of Thua Thien province, of which Hué is the capital, was in the process of collapsing, and signs of anarchy began to permeate the city.

South Vietnamese Army deserters from the scattered 3d Division, which abandoned the northern city of Quang Tri to the North Vietnamese without a fight on Monday, reamed through Hué today looting, intimidating and firing at persons who displeased them. Automatic-weapon bursts and sniper fire crackled all day as rival factions of 3d Division deserters clashed with each other.

Neither the city police nor the military police were doing much to try to stem the rampage. For the soldiers, with their automatic rifles and grenades, are much more heavily armed.

"Right now, it's everyone for himself," said a despondent Hué student.

"We're trying desperately to dampen the panic," said an American adviser, "trying to get the local government to form an emergency committee to keep essential services going—police, health, feeding the refugees. I've got my fingers in the dike, but I've got more holes than fingers."

A suggested punishment of the deserters, he said: "They ought to shoot them."

Last night, the deserters—who apparently number in the thousands—set fire to the city's sprawling central marketplace during a wild, drunken gunfight with another military unit.

One report said the other unit was composed of South Vietnamese marines, who are the only government troops fighting on the northern front and who have been ashamed and angry over the headlong flight of the 2d Division.

The 3d Division deserters are also angry at their officers, who they say abandoned them in Quang Tri, 32 miles north of Hué, and left them to find their way out of the North Vietnamese encirclement. Many were penniless and had not eaten for two days when they reached Hué yesterday, and they told friends that they had set the fire to express their rage at their officers.

The fire, which spread no farther than the market, burned spectacularly all night—lighting both the sky and the adjacent Perfume River as it gutted acres of small shops and buckled the steel-and-concrete main market building.

This morning, as the market still smoldered and occasionally flickered into flame again, scavengers and looters—both civilian and military—roamed through the ruins, which were littered with the brass of expended cartridge shells.

Old Woman's Rage

An old woman, afraid to resurrect her smashed vegetable stall, shouted bitterly at looters nearby: "Why are you taking things that don't belong to you? They just smelted sheepishly at her."

A family of three was huddled away with steel bars at a locked metal chest to try to get at what might be inside.

A dozen people calmly looted a rice shop, shoveling the foodstuff into sacks and boxes.

A smiling government political indoctrination worker, clad in his black uniform, strolled off with several sacks of food and clothing slung over his shoulder.

A lieutenant from a command unit watched the scene, sitting on his parked Honda motorbike. Asked why the army did not stop the looting, he replied mildly: "It is not our job."

When it was pointed out that soldiers had started the fire, he said: "I was not there."

On the open second floor of the main market building, the naked body of an old woman lay in a corner of the large hall. She had apparently been raped and then shot.

The marketplace was crucial to the food supply of Hué. No eggs or bread were available today at the rundown Hmong Giang Hotel, the city's best, where most of the large international press corps is staying.

North Vietnamese forces pushed a little closer to Hué today. The Communist forces apparently

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Kissinger in Paris? Not According To Reports From Washington

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters).—Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's foreign-affairs adviser, was reported to have attended a White House briefing today on the Vietnam war.

The report dampened speculation that he was in Paris for secret peace talks.

The information came from Rep. Gerald Ford, of Michigan, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, who attended the briefing along with President Nixon and other congressional leaders.

White House secrecy on the movements of Mr. Kissinger had led to speculation that he was going to, or was already in, Paris to resume his secret Vietnam peace talks with Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Politburo.

But the White House said Mr. Kissinger conferred last night with Mr. Nixon on Vietnam aboard the presidential yacht Sequoia on the Potomac River.

This statement was greeted with some reserve in view of Mr. Kissinger's secret talks in Moscow 10 days ago at a time when presidential spokesmen were saying the foreign-affairs adviser was with Mr. Nixon at Camp David, in the Maryland mountains.

In Paris, a French newspaper reported that secret peace negotiations have resumed, and that a U.S. aide proposed a seven-day cease-fire as a step toward lasting peace. A dispatch on Paris developments, on the eve of the renewal of publicly scheduled talks, is on Page 2.

Biggest U.S. Air Raids Mounted Saigon Shuffles Army Chiefs As Enemy Advance Rolls On

SAIGON, May 3.—South Vietnam today announced a major shake-up of its military command, with one general, whose division abandoned Quang Tri without a fight Monday, relieved of his duties and placed "under investigation."

The shake-up came as the North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong allies took another big chunk of the central coastal lowlands, tumbling another base on the approaches to Hué and pressing on despite the heaviest U.S. air raids in more than four years.

A huge U.S. air armada—planes of the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps—made heavy strikes against North Vietnamese positions inside South Vietnam, but again there was no immediate sign that the enemy tide was being turned or halted.

U.S. fighter-bombers flew 618 strikes in all four military regions of South Vietnam, about two-thirds of them in the northernmost provinces, Quang Tri and Thua Thien, in efforts to forestall a ground assault on Hué.

U.S. aircraft losses rose past a total of 60 since the Communist offensive began 35 days ago. The U.S. command announced the downing of two more A-1 fighter-bombers and of a light reconnaissance plane, but said all crewmen involved were rescued.

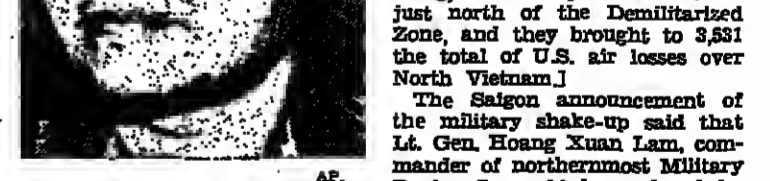
32 Americans Killed

The U.S. command said 35 helicopters and 27 planes have been lost in Indochina since the Red offensive was launched March 30. The command said 32 Americans have been killed, 18 wounded and 47 are missing as the result of the aircraft downings.

[A North Vietnamese press agency dispatch distributed in Paris said that an F-4 Phantom and two A-7 Corsairs were downed over North Vietnam today. Radio Hanoi, monitored in Hong Kong, said they were downed just north of the Demilitarized Zone, and they brought to 3,881 the total of U.S. air losses over North Vietnam.]

The Saigon announcement of the military shake-up said that Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, commander of northernmost Military Region I, would be replaced by Lt. Gen. Ngo Quang Truong, who has been commander of Region I.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



OUSTED—Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, chief of northern Military Region I.

Details of U.S. Plan Reported

U.S. Sends New Proposals to SALT Talks

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP).—The United States is presenting to the Soviet Union a proposal for a strategic arms limitation treaty that would freeze at existing levels the number of land-based and submarine-based offensive missiles and provide for two anti-ballistic missile installations in each country.

The new proposal was worked out following what the White House called "confidential exchanges" between President Nixon and the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

A White House announcement Monday night of "a major advance" toward an agreement indicated that the terms of this new proposal had already been discussed in some detail with Soviet officials. It is therefore anticipated that its terms will be acceptable to Moscow.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Gerard Smith, was carrying instructions to present this proposal when he returned to Helsinki yesterday from Washington. The White House expressed confidence Monday that Mr. Smith's counterpart, Vladimir S. Semenov, also would be receiving new instructions from his government.

It was learned that the major points of the American proposal are:

- Two anti-ballistic missile installations for each country with 100 launchers at each site. One installation would protect an intercontinental ballistic missile complex and the other would be deployed around what is known as the national command authority.

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Prospects for Compromise Set Back

New Demands by Bonn Treaty Foes

By David Binder.

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To Assess Needs of Saigon, U.S. Troops

Laird Sends Experts to Vietnam

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird ordered a team of logistics experts to Vietnam today to determine what the South Vietnamese forces need to halt the Communist invasion and whether U.S. troops remaining in that country need additional supplies to protect themselves.

Meanwhile, Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told Republican congressional leaders that "only time will tell" if Saigon can turn back the North Vietnamese offensive.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said that Mr. Laird ordered Barry J. Shillito, assistant defense secretary for installations and logistics, and

five generals and admirals to assess the situation in Vietnam in light of the "new and sophisticated" weapons being used by the North Vietnamese forces. These weapons included 120-mm. artillery with a 17-mile range, advanced ground-to-air missiles, T-54 tanks and other equipment, until the current invasion never used inside South Vietnam.

Mr. Friedman said that the defense secretary has been satisfied that the Vietnamization program provided the South Vietnamese with adequate military equipment but that the introduction of more sophisticated weapons by the North Vietnamese makes it "only prudent" that we review the logistics situation to insure that the South Vietnamese continue to have

adequate equipment to resist the Communist invaders.

The Pentagon spokesman added that the logistics team would also assess the equipment of the remaining American troops.

The logistics team may recommend more military aid, or it may find that no further equipment is needed for the Saigon forces. But if it does find that more complex weaponry is required, more American advisers will have to be sent to train the South Vietnamese in its use.

To date, Pentagon officials have tried to avoid giving the South Vietnamese the highly complicated and expensive weaponry U.S. forces rely on, but which the Saigon forces are not equipped to use or keep in repair, and Mr. Friedman indicated that this policy would continue if at all possible.

"It is our continuing intention to provide the South Vietnamese with what they need," he told newsmen, "and not to overburden them with equipment and supplies which could not be effectively utilized."

The current state of the war and the abilities of the South Vietnamese troops also provided the main topic this morning for the weekly briefing of Republican congressional leaders at the White House.

Adm. Moorer told House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford and assistant Senate minority leader Robert P. Griffin during the closed session that he could make no prediction of the ultimate outcome of the fighting and that only time would determine the results.

Rep. Ford described the briefing as "very realistic" and added that he was "cautiously optimistic" that the South Vietnamese would turn back the invasion.

The Michigan Republican also said that the President's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, also attended the briefing but did not take a major part in it.

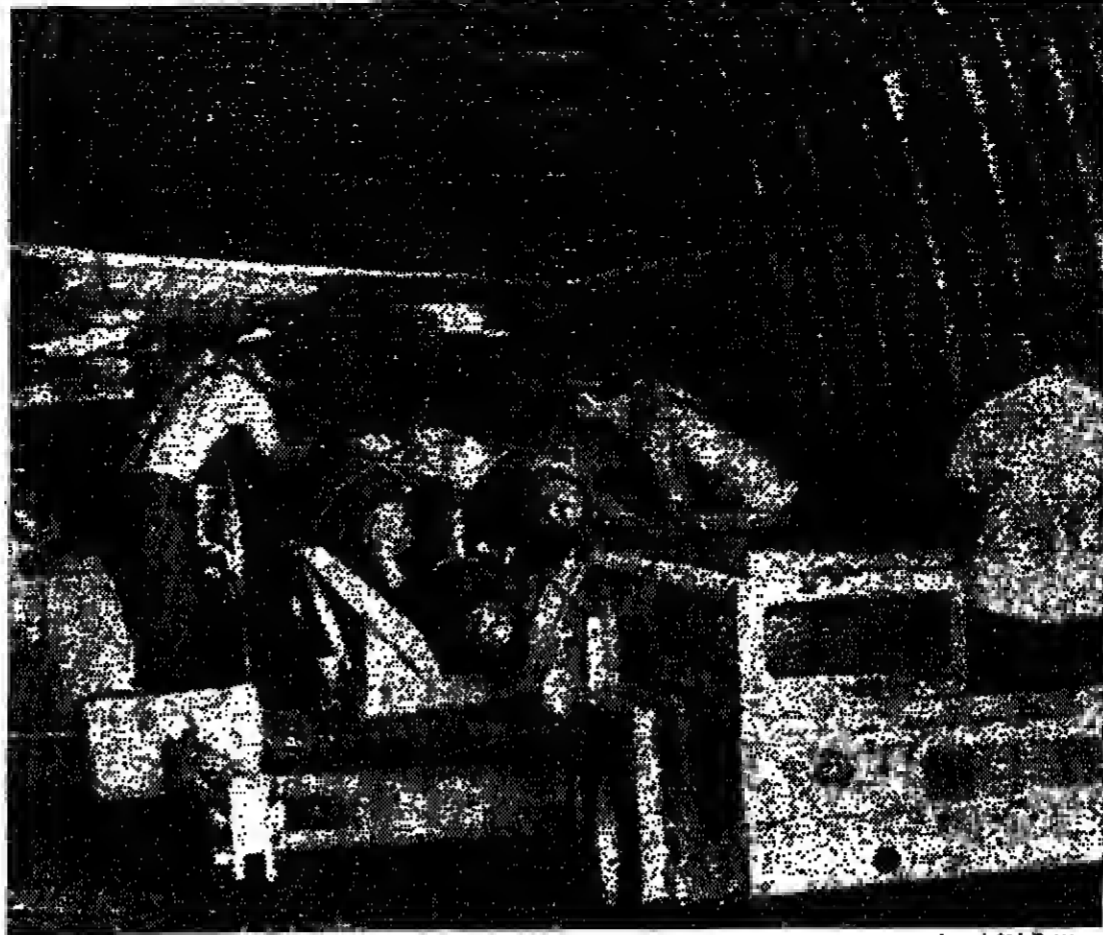
Rep. Ford told newsmen that despite the fall of Quang Tri, the North Vietnamese offensive has not reached its objective of capturing as many provincial capitals as possible. "There are 43 of those and they have one of the 43," he said. "Their batting average is not very good."

Meanwhile, a small contingent of anti-war demonstrators held a vigil on the steps of the U.S. Capitol, while another group, including five children, began "a persistent lobby" in the office of Chairman Thomas E. Morgan of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The group said that they came "in a spirit of nonviolence," but that at least some would remain, or be arrested, until the Pennsylvania Democrat threw his support behind legislation to end U.S. participation in the war. Mr. Morgan was not in his office when the group arrived and no immediate move was made to get them to leave.

The other demonstrators launched a vigil to read the names of Americans and South Vietnamese killed during the war. Meanwhile, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on refugees, said today that up to half a million refugees have been created by the current fighting in Vietnam.

The Massachusetts Democrat gave the estimate to the Senate in accusing the Nixon administration, in its own secret documents, of considering the effect of the war on civilians as one of the lesser issues in the conflict.



ARMING—Ground crewmen loading bombs onto the racks of a Phantom fighter-bomber at Da Nang recently. Many of U.S. bombing missions are flown from Da Nang airbase.

Biggest U.S. Air Raids Mounted

Saigon Shuffles Generals as Reds Roll On

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IV—the Mekong Delta area south of this capital. Relieved and "put under investigation," was Brig. Gen. Vu Van Gial, whose 3d Infantry Division virtually dissolved in the face of the enemy's successful drive on the provincial capital of Quang Tri. The division, of 10,000 men plus armor and artillery, was formed last year and assigned the defense of the region just below the DMZ.

After the North Vietnamese drove across the DMZ, the 3d Division was beaten back repeatedly. As the foe closed on Quang Tri, hundreds of troops wearing the division's shoulder patch were seen moving south in the hordes of refugees fleeing the battle zone.

Conflicting Views

Gen. Gial came under criticism after he was evacuated by helicopter from Quang Tri City. But field reports said he had stayed until most of his troops had pulled back to the south.

Other military command changes—all ordered by President Nguyen Van Thieu and "in effect from today"—made Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Nghi acting commander of Region IV and made Brig. Gen. Ho Trung Hieu his successor as commander of the 21st Infantry Division. The 21st was based in the Mekong Delta but was moved north to halt the enemy advance south on Highway 13 after the foe had encircled and come down past An Loc, a provincial capital 60 miles north of Saigon.

Gen. Truong, the new commander in the enemy-invested northernmost Region I, is regarded as nonpolitical, honest and militarily effective, in the view of both Americans and Vietnamese. His predecessor in Region I, Gen. Lam, is a dapper officer who carries a "swagger stick" and projects a warlord image, according to critics. His detractors have accused him of deep involvement in politics and a role in military graft.

A South Vietnamese regimental commander posted at Landing Zone English, which not long ago flew the flags of such U.S. units as the 1st Air Cavalry Division and the 174th Airborne Brigade, crumbled today. The fall of the South Vietnamese base there in the central coastal area came after two days of savage attacks that destroyed its artillery and ammunition.

There was no count of casualties, but they reportedly were high. The surviving several hundred went by ship to Qui Nhon.

After fighting had swirled yesterday to six miles southwest of Hue, the South Vietnamese forces near "northern front" near that ancient imperial capital held firm overnight and today. Hue remains threatened, however, by enemy detachments to its north and west.

The new "northern front" is at the My Chanh River, a position held by South Vietnamese marines, who have acquitted themselves well by comparison with their fellow countrymen. The marines reported that last night for the first time in several nights, they did not come under enemy shellfire.

Two miles northwest of their

position, which is around a smoldering wooden bridge across the My Chanh, U.S. F-4 Phantom jets today bombed abandoned Fire Base Nancy. The South Vietnamese marines had pulled out of the base yesterday, in the face of a tank and artillery onslaught by the Communists. Before leaving, the marines blew up ammunition stores and some bunkers. They also reported knocking out 18 enemy tanks before their retreat.

About 75 miles to the west in the Central Highlands, North Vietnamese forces intensified pressure on the base camps of Ben Het and Polet Kiang, west and northwest of Kontum City. The two camps were bombarded with 150 shells. A column of

Red tanks was reported three miles northwest of Polet Kiang. The tanks were attacked by U.S. Air Force gunships, but the results were unknown here.

The fall of Landing Zone English completed a take-over of the north of Binh Dinh Province by the Communists. Three district towns had been seized by them earlier. They now control 200,000 people, a fifth of the province's population, and have a rich rice area plus a springboard for further thrusts either north or south. A southward drive would menace the provincial capital, Qui Nhon, South Vietnam's fourth largest city, while a sally north would threaten Quang Ngai City, about 75 miles south of Da Nang.

Panic Grips Hue as Deserters Loot, Burn

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want to proclaim a provisional capital in South Vietnam here. An American marine adviser, a major posted with South Vietnamese marines on the front above Hue, said: "We're holding here, but we don't know what we're supposed to do. Nobody has given us any instructions."

Another marine adviser at the front growled: "I don't know any more whether I'm in northern

South Vietnam or southern North Vietnam."

The people of Hue apparently believe that the city will soon be part of North Vietnam. Hue had a population of 200,000 that was swelled in the last month to 350,000 by refugees pouring in ahead of the North Vietnamese advance.

More than half of the population is estimated to have pulled out of Hue—most in the last 24

News Analysis

Saigon Government Shakes U.S. Aides Are Pessimistic

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, May 3 (UPI).—The loss of South Vietnam's northernmost province and the collapse of two of its combat divisions in the last week have brought the government to a perilous stage. Both American and Vietnamese officials here and elsewhere are deeply pessimistic—for the first time in years—about the country's prospects of pulling through.

The growing consensus among Americans here is that the South Vietnamese armed forces, in their country's hour of greatest danger, have unexpectedly proved unequal to the task of defending it. The principal reason is that the commanders, never before tested so rigorously, are not spurring the troops to resist the three-front North Vietnamese onslaught with the vigor and determination that would be required to repel rather than stem the tide.

Vietnamese observers in Hue described the scene in Hue yesterday as "an agony," with the streets full of soldiers running about aimlessly.

The road from Hue south to Da Nang, Vietnam's second largest city, is jammed with refugees and with soldiers who appear to be deserters trying to make their way to safety.

A senior American official in Da Nang said last night that the 3d Infantry Division was "finished" after its rout from Quang Tri Monday, and in the Central Highlands provinces of Binh Dinh and Kontum, American and South Vietnamese officials were saying the same thing about the 22d Division over the weekend.

Invasion Successes

For all the pounding the North Vietnamese have taken since they began their offensive, allied officials concede that they have done alarmingly well—taking over Quang Tri province in the north, much of Binh Long province close to Saigon and the northern third of Binh Dinh province on the central coast, while making slow

gains in the Mekong Delta and in provinces west and northwest of Saigon.

What has been the Saigon government's response to the deepening crisis?

President Nguyen Van Thieu has gone on national television only once to urge the nation for what lies ahead. On April 5 he said: "This is the decisive moment, where the survival or loss of our country is at stake. The present battle is the decisive battle, the outcome of which will determine the loss or survival of the people of South Vietnam."

Since then he has maintained a puzzling silence amid mounting evidence that for many weary, war-weary people the government's guarantees of security and military victory sound hollow.

Not Many Options

The options of South Vietnam and of the United States in the fourth year of U.S. troop withdrawals are severely limited.

The South Vietnamese have committed their entire strategic reserve to the three fronts, and although they can hold the North Vietnamese between thrusts, they have proved unable to halt renewed attacks in the northern provinces and in the highlands.

Since President Nixon has publicly ruled out the use of U.S. ground forces to rescue their allies, the principal option available to the United States is to continue the administration's B-52 raids on targets deep in North Vietnam for the first time in the war, but so far its retaliation raids have been limited in scope and duration; they could become more intense if the administration chose to make them so.

The only recent raids on Hanoi and Haiphong were made on April 18. The last time B-52s struck in North Vietnam was on April 24. But, an American general said, "You haven't seen the last of that yet."

Even the Americans do not feel any longer—in, indeed, they ever did—that air power can stop the North Vietnamese offensive. "If the South Vietnamese would just hold on and establish a line as they did in An Loc," an officer said, referring to the front 60 miles north of Saigon, and stop the enemy long enough, air strikes can have their maximum effect and maybe do some good."

The Missing Man

On the other hand, an American adviser in Binh Dinh province, speaking after South Vietnamese officials rather than resist the Communist take-over of Hoi An district two weeks ago, said, "The best weapon is the guy with the M-16 on the ground, and he just isn't there."

It has become clear that a final test is under way for the American policy of "Vietnamization," which has meant turning over the ground-combat responsibilities to the South Vietnamese and withdrawing American ground forces but maintaining a strong air and sea support—bolstered to more than 700 warplanes this week with the arrival of a fifth aircraft carrier, the Midway.

The North Vietnamese have emphasized in broadcasts that the defeat of Vietnamization is one of their principal aims. So far they have not made strong attacks on any large American units although 6,000 combat troops were among the 68,000 U.S. soldiers still here as of last Thursday.

Ray Denied Hearing To Contest Guilty Plea

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 3 (AP).—The Tennessee Supreme Court denied a post-conviction relief hearing Monday to James Earl Ray, confessed slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Ray had sought the hearing on grounds that he was coerced into entering a guilty plea while on trial in March, 1969. He was sentenced to 99 years imprisonment for the April, 1968, sniper shooting in Memphis of the civil rights leader. The court's action reaffirms a unanimous ruling last February by the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals.

Pope Condemns War, Calls for Truce in Vietnam

VATICAN CITY, May 3 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI answered a student appeal for peace in Vietnam today with a condemnation of "the murderous and senseless destruction" of war.

The Pontiff told more than 150 American university students that "as representative of Christ, teacher and king of peace, we are obliged to deplore every war, its causes, its inhuman violence and its murderous and senseless destruction."

He urged both sides in the war to heed "noble and generous proposals" that could lead to a cease-fire and eventual peace.

A crowd of several thousand pilgrims and tourists gathered here for the Pontiff's weekly general audience applauded at the end of the Pope's speech, which he gave in English.

French Mailmen Strike For Cut in Work Week

PARIS, May 3 (Reuters).—French postal employees today began a sector-by-sector strike which will last until Friday.

The phased walkout was called by two labor federations to back their demands for a reduction in working hours.

Meanwhile, a call for a 24-hour strike tomorrow by ground personnel at Orly and Le Bourget airports in favor of higher wages was expected to cause the cancellation of 75 percent of Air France flights.

Press Club Head

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP).—The Overseas Press Club has elected Jack Raymond, former New York Times foreign correspondent, as club president, the club announced yesterday. Mr. Raymond was unopposed and succeeds author Will Currier, who has ended a two-year term. Mr. Raymond is president of the International Institute for Environmental Affairs.

300 Students Harass Rogers In Reykjavik

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 3 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers flew to London today for talks with British leaders after negotiations with Icelandic government officials.

Mr. Rogers, who arrived here yesterday, left after lunching with Iceland's President, Einar Elfdar, and having talks with Premier Olafur Johannesson and Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson.

He arrived in London this evening and will hold talks with British leaders tomorrow. Earlier today an estimated 300 students, chanting anti-American slogans, prevented Mr. Rogers from visiting the Icelandic Manuscript Institute to look at handwritten manuscripts from the 15th and 16th centuries.

The demonstrators, carrying placards denouncing U.S. involvement in Indochina and shouting "Rogers go home," blocked the entrance and forced Mr. Rogers and Mr. Agustsson to return to Mr. Rogers' hotel. Later, his departure was 30 minutes late because he had to go to the airport by a side road to avoid 100 other demonstrators.

The American's talks here involved future U.S. use of the NATO air base at Keflavik as well as Iceland's decision to unilaterally extend its 12-mile fishing limit to 50 miles by Sept. 1.

The leftist two-party coalition government said when taking office nine months ago that U.S. forces would be out of the base "within the next four months."

Spain Frees Actress On Bail in Madrid

MADRID, May 3 (UPI).—Spanish actress Julia Pena, 28, arrested nine days ago for an alleged political offense, was released from custody today and promptly resumed her role in a production of Aristophanes' "Lysistrata."

Miss Pena, released on \$300 bail, has been accused by police of having put her apartment at the disposal of a clandestine trade union committee trying to organize a strike of construction workers.

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Jackson Quits Primaries But Not the Race

Follows Muskie Move After Poor Finish

By Lon Cannon

NEW HAVEN, May 3 (UPI)—Henry Jackson said last night that he would not participate in any more primaries, but would remain a candidate in the Democratic presidential nomination.

Sen. Jackson, of Washington, finished far behind the leaders in the Ohio primary, commented: "It is my decision not to take any more of the remaining primary campaigns because it is not possible to provide the financing except on a deficit basis, which I will not do."

His position appeared similar to that taken last week by Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine.

He had indicated earlier I would carry on a campaign involving "left financing," Sen. Jackson stated.

He had made major campaign stops in Ohio, where he spent days, and earlier in the Florida primary, where he ran third.

Sen. Jackson has virtually no delegate strength, but is expected to pick up 41 delegate votes in his home state of Washington.

He said he would make a full statement on his plans later in the week.



Sen. Henry M. Jackson

Miami Beach Council Votes to Invite GOP Convention

TAMPA BEACH, May 3 (UPI)—

The City Council extended a bid to the Republican Party today to hold its national convention here Aug. 21 to 23.

The council's vote cleared the obstacle for the Republican National Committee to ratify the bid of the convention from Tampa.

The 1968-member Republican National Committee is to meet in Washington May 5 to 6, and its chairman, Sen. Robert Dole, of Kansas, has stated he will recommend Miami Beach as the site.

"I am delighted," said Robert Dole, chairman of the public committee on the bid, after this morning's council vote. "I will also recommend that the bid be accepted."

He said he foresaw "any difficulties" in its being approved by the National Committee.

Attached to the bid was a proposal by Vice Mayor Robert S. Goodman urging the federal government to establish a "convention peace corps."

Under the proposal, about 1,000 carefully selected men and women, members of the armed forces on active service, would be put to use as special Miami Beach police officers and act as a deterrent to disturbances during the convention and Republican sessions.

Goodman said that he had discussed the project with J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Justice Department's law enforcement administration, who found the "feasible and exciting."

Mr. Leonard, who took an active part in the negotiations, led to today's bid, has been the Miami area for the last several days.

His department is providing funds for reinforcing police protection during the two sessions, and will play a significant role in coordinating reception activities of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

He talks began a month ago and Republican leaders were met with what Mr. Dole called "unworkable problems" at Diego.

An Diego was also a focal point several months following allegations that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. had improperly influenced the Justice Department's settlement of anti-trust cases in return for the giant conglomerate's guarantee of some financial arrangements put forth by the city.

Though money issues were discussed in the negotiations, here, financial arrangements reportedly of secondary importance.

Delay in extending the bid, principally due to concerns of city officials and civic leaders over security problems involving a holding two national political conventions here. The Democratic



SECOND—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama answering questions for newsmen Tuesday night in Houston, Texas. He said he was elated by his strong vote in Indiana.

Humphrey Ahead in Ohio; Cleveland Vote Is Uncounted

(Continued from Page 1)

The polls opened at 6:30 a.m. A number of trucks returned to their garages Tuesday with undelivered voting machines, officials said.

Adding to the confusion were problems in distribution of voting machines to election judges at polling places. At some polling places, everything was set, but the keys were not on hand to activate the machines.

One man was given 50 keys to deliver to more than a dozen locations throughout the night Monday. He was found late yesterday afternoon with the keys still in his possession.

Some machines delivered to polling places still bore the names of the candidates who ran in Cleveland's mayoral election last fall.

"It was not unusual to find candidates' names dropped from ballots, and in at least one case a Republican candidate found her name on the Democratic ballot,"

lot opposing a man who had no opposition.

The confusion angered the candidates.

"It's the greatest comedy of errors I have seen in 30 years of public life," said Sen. McGovern.

"I've never seen anything like this," said Sen. Humphrey.

Ohio's chief election officer, Secretary of State Ted W. Brown, said: "I have never seen such a confused Ohio primary election in my 22 years as secretary of state."

Among the threatened court suits, in Cuyahoga County was one from Thomas H. Shangoessey, a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress for the 23rd District. He planned a class action suit in U.S. District Court, seeking to have the Cuyahoga County results set aside and force a new primary.

Two Democratic party leaders, Peter di Leone and Charles R. Miller, prepared a handful of suits aimed at the same thing.

With voters in a rage, U.S. District Court Judge Frank Battisti had ordered the polls to remain open until 11:59 p.m. Judge Battisti himself had been turned away from the polls earlier in the day, but returned later to cast his ballot.

His ruling came on a motion filed by John M. Coyne, mayor of suburban Brooklyn, on behalf of Sen. Humphrey.

Aides for Sen. McGovern pressed without success to get Judge Battisti to open court, in hopes of securing an order imposing the polls and have them counted under federal jurisdiction.

Sen. McGovern earlier in the day had asked the Ohio Supreme Court to do essentially the same thing, but the high court turned him down.

The results confirmed the positions of Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern as the frontrunners in the Democratic presidential race as they headed for confrontations next week in Nebraska, May 16 in Michigan, May 23 in Oregon and June 6 in California.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

2 Austrians Killed On Himalayan Peak

KATHMANDU, Nepal, May 3 (Reuters)—Two climbers were killed in an Austrian expedition to the Himalayas in which another member reached the 26,780-foot summit of Mount Manaslu, the team leader said on his return here today.

A total of 17 climbers have died on the mountain in the current season. Fifteen members of a South Korean expedition died in an avalanche last month while trying to scale the peak from the opposite side.

Mansfield, Scott Saw Chou on China Visit

By Tillman Durbin

HONG KONG, May 3 (UPI)—Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, and Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Democratic majority and Republican minority leaders of the Senate, discussed the Indochina question and other matters with Premier Chou En-lai for eight hours during a 16-day visit to China that ended with their entry into this crown colony today.

Beyond reporting their encounter with Mr. Chou in a press handout, the senators would give no details of the talks nor see the press for questioning here.

Their aides stated that the two men would have nothing to say publicly until they had reported to President Nixon next week.

They will then give their impressions and findings on the floor of the Senate.

In their press statement, the two senators said that they were "much impressed" with what they saw and expressed the hope that their visit, "following the visit of the President and others which

are yet to come, will be harbinger of better relations between our two countries."

Request by Nixon

Accompanied by their wives and aides, Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Scott went to China by way of Guam. They had been invited by Premier Chou at the instance of Mr. Nixon when he was in China and were the official guests of the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

While in Peking, they had two long talks with Mr. Chou during which, they said, they "had full and frank discussions relating to a number of questions concerning U.S.-China relations, including the war in Indochina and other matters."

In addition they reported "productive discussions" in Peking with Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua and other officials of the government and the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

After five days in Peking, the senatorial party of 13 traveled to Shanghai, Hangchow, Sian,

Nixon Names Gray Acting FBI Director

Justice Aide to Serve At Least to Election

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—

The White House announced today that Assistant Attorney General Patrick Gray 3d, a long-time friend of President Nixon, will also be acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at least until the November presidential election.

Mr. Gray, who has no law enforcement experience, currently is being considered by the Senate to be deputy attorney general.

The White House said his nomination for that post will be withdrawn.

Mr. Gray, who has no law enforcement experience, currently is being considered by the Senate to be deputy attorney general.

The White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said Mr. Nixon will not nominate a regular FBI chief to succeed the late J. Edgar Hoover until after Nov. 7 because "he doesn't want it considered in the middle of an election year" and perhaps become the subject of "partisan debate."

Although the post of FBI director pays \$42,500 a year, Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Gray, 33, will draw only \$38,000 a year—his regular pay as assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's civil division.

Mr. Gray has been an assistant attorney general since Dec. 18, 1970. Earlier in the Nixon administration, he served as executive assistant to then Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert Finch.

Critical on Press

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon reached outside the ranks of the FBI to choose an acting director because he wanted someone in whom he placed "implicit personal confidence."

In response to a question the press secretary said Mr. Nixon and Mr. Gray have been friends for 10 or 12 years.

Although Mr. Gray technically was appointed by Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, who released first word of the selection at a White House news briefing, Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon actually decided on the matter.

Mr. Gray gained attention last weekend when he addressed the Orange County (Calif.) Bar Association and roundly lambasted press coverage of the Nixon administration. He said much of the nation's press was guilty of "often inaccurate, biased and grossly unfair reporting."

A native of St. Louis, he was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1940 and served in the Navy for 20 years, retiring as a captain.

Shortly after leaving military service, Mr. Gray joined the personal staff of Mr. Nixon, who was then vice-president as a special assistant, and remained in the post until 1961. He subsequently practiced law in New London, Conn.

Hoover Lies in State

Meanwhile, under the dome of the nation's Capitol, in the presence of high officials, Mr. Hoover was eulogized today as an American who "earned the admiration of all who believe in ordered living."

His body lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol—a place occupied by only 22 men before him.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who delivered the eulogy in the brief service, called the FBI director "a man of vision and foresight who led the creation of an organization ready and able to deal with crisis after crisis."

Mr. Hoover's pioneering work, he said, is the legacy he leaves to the FBI.

Most of the members of the Senate and the House, all of the Supreme Court justices and most members of the cabinet attended the service.

President Nixon, who will deliver the eulogy at the funeral tomorrow, was one of the few major federal officials not in the rotunda.

Madrid Metro Fares Rise

MADRID, May 3 (UPI)—Madrid's Metro, which prides itself on being the cheapest subway transport system of any European capital, yesterday announced a 50 percent rise in price. The price of a ticket good for one trip to any station will be increased from three to 4 1/2 pesetas (about 5.3 to 6 U.S. cents) sometime next month, a Metro spokesman said.



Rescue workers preparing to enter mine at Kellogg, Idaho.

29 Known Dead, 53 Trapped In Fire at Idaho Silver Mine

KELOGG, Idaho, May 3 (UPI)—

Rescue teams worked through smoke and deadly gas today in an attempt to reach 53 miners trapped by fire in a mile underground in the largest silver mine in the United States.

Officials at the Sunshine Mine said that at least 29 miners had been killed.

Yesterday, 190 men were working in the shaft when smoke from a fire—believed to be at the 3,700-foot level—began curling through the tunnels, officials said.

They said that 108 miners scrambled to safety. Twenty-four bodies have been recovered and five others were known dead.

Jasper Beare, a 55-year-old miner who reached safety, said that it "will be a miracle" if the 53 trapped miners survive. But other workers said that a trapped man could survive for weeks if

he were near an air and water pipe.

Relatives waited at the entrance to the mine for news of the men entombed below.

Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton came to Idaho to take charge of the rescue operations. Idaho's Gov. Cecil D. Andrus described the fire as "the worst disaster in the history of the mines in Idaho."

Another veteran of the mine, who got out but whose son was trapped, said that he "could live in there for weeks, as long as he keeps his head."

But Ronald Barnes, another miner who reached the surface, said that the trapped men probably could do no more than "pray." He said that the shafts were filled with "fog-like" smoke and that the men could easily get lost.

Court Hears Angela Davis Testify on Links to Lawyer

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 3 (UPI)—

Angela Davis testified for the first time yesterday in her six-week-old trial.

She told the court, while the jury was absent, that she was a client of attorney John Thorne and also worked for him as an investigator in a case involving George Jackson.

Miss Davis was strictly limited by Superior Judge Richard E. Aronson to testimony on these professional relationships. No questions dealing directly with the charges against Miss Davis were allowed.

The trial stalled last week over the prosecution's insistence on questioning Mr. Thorne about a telephone conversation he allegedly held with Miss Davis on Aug. 5, 1970, two days before the shooting and escape attempt in the Marin County Court House, which led to Miss Davis's indictment on murder, kidnap and conspiracy charges.

Mr. Thorne was attorney for Jackson, who was later killed during an alleged escape attempt at San Quentin. He contends he was also Miss Davis's attorney and argued in addition that she was working for him on Jackson's behalf and therefore the conversations were privileged.

When court opened today, Judge Aronson ruled that Mr. Thorne did not have professional privilege, but he permitted further argument on the matter, and Miss Davis was called to the stand.

On the stand for about 30 minutes, the defendant said that in May or June, 1970, she hired Mr. Thorne to represent her in connection with a book she was planning to write. She said he was also to represent her in her dispute with the University of California Board of Regents over employment at UCLA.

She also said she helped Mr. Thorne to investigate Jackson's case and "on a book for which he was representing George Jackson."

Miss Davis conceded Mr. Thorne had never been her attorney of record in any case.

Judge Aronson then modified his ruling and said a client-at-

torney relationship did exist between the defendant and Mr. Thorne during the summer of 1970 in respect to her proposed book and the dispute with the university.

But the judge ordered Mr. Thorne to answer questions that did not infringe on those matters.

7 Killed in N.Y. As Pipe Explodes In Skyscraper

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—

A steam pipe exploding near the top of a Wall Street area skyscraper scalded four women and three men to death today and forced evacuation of the 33-story building.

The blast occurred at about 11:15 a.m. and blew out a wall on a corner of the 36th-floor offices of General Public Utilities Corp., at 80 Pine Street. Two of the dead were said to have been outside auditors going over the company's books.

A Fire Department official said a fitting on the pipe broke and sent the high-pressure vapors boiling through the rooms.

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Norman Granz, international impresario, interviewed at London Airport, Flight AF 003, Paris/Los Angeles.

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Stanford Bars Shockley Plan For Course on Race Theories

By Wallace Turner

PALO ALTO, Calif., May 3 (AP)—Dr. William Shockley, a Nobel laureate whose views on race have made him controversial, has been notified that he will not be permitted to offer a special course for Stanford University graduate students on his theories about inheritance of intelligence.

The decision was announced Monday after a letter written a week ago was delivered to Dr. Shockley on his return to the campus. He had sought to offer a course titled "Dysgenic Question: New research methodology on human behavior genetics and racial difference."

In an article printed in the January issue of Phi Delta Kappan, Dr. Shockley defined dysgenics as "retrogressive evolution through the disproportionate reproduction of the genetically disadvantaged."

The decision against the course was made by Lincoln E. Moses, dean of graduate studies, but was not announced until Dr. Shockley could be informed.

"I will not authorize the course," Dean Moses wrote to Dr. Shockley. He said that his first reason was that Dr. Shockley, an electrical engineer, was not qualified to teach the course he had described. This was the way he described his second reason:

"The level of objectivity of the proposed course is at least as troubling; the reading list is directed almost wholly to your own view; your description of the course displays it as polemical—a quality not generally objectionable in a professor's communications, but inappropriate to his classroom instruction."

Dr. Shockley received his Nobel prize in 1958 as a co-inventor of the transistor. Dean Moses said that the rules that govern Stanford faculty would not require Dr. Shockley to have permission to organize and conduct a series of lectures on his ideas, or to hold a seminar in research methods. But no credit could be offered.

The sort of statement that has made Dr. Shockley controversial is this, drawn from his article in Phi Delta Kappan:

"If, as many thinking citizens fear, our welfare programs are unwittingly, but with the noblest of intentions, selectively downbreeding the poor of our shores by encouraging their least foresighted to be most prolific, the consequences will be tragic for both blacks and whites—but proportionately so much worse for our black minority that... the consequence may be a form of genetic enslavement that will provoke extremes of racism with agony for all citizens."

Concorde in Tangier

TANGIER, Morocco, May 3 (UPI)—The French prototype of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde arrived here today on its fourth foreign trip.

Two in JDL Held in Threat To Soviet Aide

Envoy Identifies Men Who Attacked His Car

NEW YORK, May 3 (Reuters)—Two young members of the militant Jewish Defense League have been arrested on charges of harassing Soviet diplomats, including the ambassador to the United Nations, Jacob Malik.

Police said Zalman Ilyovitz, 19, and Jeffrey Glasberg, 21, were arrested yesterday after a member of the Soviet mission to the UN pointed them out as having threatened his life and family.

Police said the two men were both professed members of the JDL, which has assailed the Soviet Union for its treatment of Soviet Jews and has been involved in a number of cases of harassment.

Police said they were found with a car used in an incident involving the ambassador. Russia complained to the UN yesterday that "Zionist hooligans" chased Mr. Malik's limousine, tried to open a door when the car stopped at a traffic sign, hammered on the windows and shouted abuse at him.

It said it was the latest series of harassments of the Soviet mission and Soviet diplomats by "fascist bands" of the "so-called Jewish Defense League."

It demanded a ban on all demonstrations within 500 feet of its mission.

Mr. Ilyovitz and Mr. Glasberg were charged with menacing and three counts of harassment.

Moscow protests incident. MOSCOW, May 3 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union has protested to the United States over the firing of the Washington office of Tass, the news agency.

The protest, made to the State Department by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, was in connection with a "new Zionist provocation," Tass said.

A police spokesman in Washington said a man threw a bomb into the Tass office yesterday after the front door was opened to him, and then ran away.

No one was hurt. A chair and door caught fire but the flames were quickly extinguished, the police spokesman said.

The JDL denied responsibility.

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Defendant Pleads Guilty, Says UMW Paid to Kill Yablonski

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 3 (AP)—Silas Huddleston, accused middleman in the assassination of United Mine Workers insurgent Joseph A. Yablonski, said today the payoff money for Yablonski's death came from the union.

The assertion was made in a statement in Washington County Court today, where Huddleston pleaded guilty to three counts of murder and one count of conspiracy. The 21 1/2-page statement was read by an FBI agent.

Huddleston, 65, a retired coal miner and former president of a UMW local in Ladysburg, Pa., said he believed the payoff money—which he said totaled \$18,000—was funneled through a special UMW research and information committee.

Huddleston said he received the money and instructions for Yablonski's death through Albert

R. Eas, 51, a member of the union's international executive board and secretary-treasurer of the UMW's District 19, and William J. Prater, a field representative. Both were recently arrested.

Yablonski, 59, his wife Margaret, 57, and their 26-year-old daughter Charlotte were shot to death in their sleep at the family's rural home in nearby Clarksburg, Pa., on Dec. 31, 1969, just three weeks after Yablonski lost a bitterly contested election for the UMW presidency against incumbent W. A. "Tony" Boyle, and shortly before Yablonski was to testify before a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., probing UMW activities.

Huddleston said he took part in the killing to keep Yablonski from "destroying" the union. "I believe Yablonski was controlled by outsiders who wanted to destroy the union," he said.

He said he believed Yablonski was trying "to get all the pensioners out of the union." Huddleston, a UMW pensioner himself, said that without their pensions retired miners "might as well be dead."

Castro Attends Rally in Conakry

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, May 3 (Reuters)—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro attended a rally in the Guinean capital of Conakry today at the start of a tour of nine African and East European countries, the Conakry radio reported.

Mr. Castro, who flew in from Havana this morning to set foot on African soil for the first time, drove with President Sékou Touré through gaily decorated streets to a stadium. There he heard the Guinean leader call for a world revolutionary movement embracing socialist regimes, mass organizations, and all forces aspiring to democratic progress.

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Apollo crew at news conference: from left, John Young, Thomas Mattingly, Charles Conrad

Praise for Apollo's Ground Crew

Young Calls Moon Trip 'Cliff-Hanger'

SPACE CENTER, Houston, May 3 (UPI)—Mission commander John W. Young said today the Apollo-16 moon flight was a "cliff-hanger," saved only by the superb performance of engineers on earth.

"I knew that we had a very close thing going for us," Capt. Young said, referring to the harrowing six-hour lunar-landing delay caused by trouble with a backup command-ship engine-control system. "But thanks to the people on the ground, who were really calling in data from all over the country, I understand, we were able to proceed."

Capt. Young and his two crewmates, Thomas K. Mattingly and Charles M. Duke, interrupted detailed technical debriefings to discuss their 11-day mission at their first news conference since they splashed down in mid-Pacific last Thursday.

They brought back a record 213-pound collection of rocks from pioneering exploration of the moon's highlands. Scientists said a quick look at part of the samples suggested the astronauts were "fantastically lucky" in finding fragments that may represent a wide sample of the lunar crust.

Paul W. Gast, chief of lunar sciences at the Manned Spacecraft Center, said yesterday it may take months to determine for certain the origin of the unexpected rock haul. But Dr. Gast said the potential for lunar science is great.

"It was a cliff-hanger of mission from where we were sitting in the cockpit," Capt. Young said. "But the ground crew, through with a couple of clutch hits and put us right back in the game. It was a superb performance. I know there was a lot of work being done on the ground, and, speaking for the crew, certainly appreciate it."

After an opening statement, three astronauts showed news films and still pictures taken during their expedition.

"No pictures can do justice to the beauty of the scene, and it is no exception," Conrad, Mattingly said, pointing at one of the circular craters while Capt. Young and Col. Duke spent the days on the surface.

Informer Feared for His Safety

N.Y. Mafia Family Member Tells FBI About Gallo Murder

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT)—An associate of the Mafia family of Joseph A. Colombo sr. has turned himself in to the FBI and said that he and four other men carried out the killing of Joseph Gallo on April 7, according to law-enforcement officials.

An investigation by The New York Times has established that the informant, who is now in police custody, is Joseph Luparelli, a close associate of Joseph Yacovelli, now the acting head of the Colombo family and the man who officials believe sanctioned the Gallo murder.

The officials said that, during the last three weeks, Luparelli had given federal authorities and the New York police the following account of the events surrounding the shooting of Gallo, a Colombo rival, at Umberto's Clam House in the section of New York known as "Little Italy."

At about 4:30 a.m. on April 7, Luparelli happened to be sitting at the clam bar in Umberto's with a friend. Ten minutes later, Joseph Gallo, who was celebrating his birthday, entered with his bride of three weeks, her 10-year-old daughter, Gallo's sister, his bodyguard Peter Diapoulos, 42, and the latter's date.

Marked for Murder. When he saw Gallo, who for several months had been marked for execution by the Colombo family, Luparelli hurried out of the restaurant.

He went to a nearby restaurant frequented by Colombo men. Luparelli asked for Yacovelli, acting head of the family since Colombo was gravely wounded last year at a rally here of the Italian-American Civil Rights League. He was told that Yacovelli was not around.

Then Luparelli related what he had seen to Philip Gambino, a Colombo man, and Carmine Di Biase, a former member of the Mafia family of the late Vito Genovese who reportedly had shifted to the Colombo group.

The two of them telephoned Yacovelli and were told to arm themselves. Gambino and Di Biase left the restaurant briefly and returned about 5:15 with several guns.

Luparelli, two men believed to be brothers whom Luparelli has not as yet identified, Gambino and Di Biase then drove two cars down Mulberry Street and parked not far from Umberto's. All but one of the five entered Umberto's through the back door. Luparelli says he stayed at the wheel of one of the cars.

As the four gunmen casually walked into the restaurant, Di Biase, 49, who had previously been charged with murder, pulled out a gun and opened fire.

About 20 bullets were fired in the next several seconds, three of them striking Gallo, who staggered mortally wounded to the street and fell to the pavement. The four Colombo men raced out of the restaurant and into the two waiting automobiles.

According to Luparelli, the men drove directly from Umberto's to the Manhattan apartment of Yacovelli, told him what happened and then drove to an apartment in suburban Nyack that had been rented on Yacovelli's instructions several months earlier in anticipation of a Gallo execution.

After some time at the hideout, Luparelli began to fear that the other men were planning to kill him. The fear began when he became violently ill after a meal and suspected that he had been poisoned. On a pretext, Luparelli left the apartment, drove to Kennedy International Airport and caught a plane to California.

But Luparelli still did not feel safe. Desperate for protection, he went to an FBI office and told his story. With Luparelli in hand, California FBI agents placed a long-distance call to the chief of New York detectives, Albert A. Seedman, and put Luparelli on the phone.

In Police Custody. Mr. Seedman at first was incredulous but, when he heard some of the details supplied by Luparelli, he asked that the informant be sent to New York. The FBI then brought him here and turned him over to the police, who have had him in custody ever since.

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Mandling Sees IRA Bidding For Power in Irish Republic

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—A British government leader asserted today that the Irish Republic is bidding for power in the British-ruled North but also in republican southern Ireland.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling said the British believe the Dublin government should therefore "deal with the IRA" meaning control or crush it.

"They (the IRA) with their methods of brutality and murder are the enemies of civilized society and of any government on the sides of the border," Mr. Maudling said in a luncheon of the Press Association. "So as the republic is concerned, believe the IRA should be dealt with."

As home secretary, Mr. Maudling was in charge of British policy in Northern Ireland until the suspension of the Belfast Parliament and the introduction of direct London rule. Now the affairs of Ulster are managed by a special British minister, William Whitelaw, who reports to Prime Minister Edward Heath's cabinet.

"The aim of British policy in Northern Ireland is to bring about a political shift so that the struggle for power in the province will be waged between left and right political forces rather than by the majority Protestants and minority Catholics."

Belfast Mill Bombed
BELFAST, May 3 (UPI)—Gunmen bombed a flour mill in the heart of Belfast today in the second such attack on a major factory in Northern Ireland in three days.

Police said the 2:30 p.m. explosion blew in the front of the mill and smashed windows over a two-block area but caused no casualties.

A police spokesman said the bomb exploded on the rear of a truck abandoned outside the mill by three youths who fled the scene. Police evacuated the area when they spotted the truck. The bomb exploded two hours later.

Blast in Carrickfergus

A series of bomb explosions wrecked part of a big synthetic fibers plant in nearby Carrickfergus Monday, killing one person and injuring 15 others.

Meanwhile, David O'Connell, leader of the IRA's militant "Provisional" wing in the capital, said, "A cease-fire would definitely be considered by the IRA if we had an assurance from the British government our men would not be picked up during it."

"We are out to gain a just and lasting peace. If the British intimate they will suspend their campaign against the people of the North, it will be a positive step forward."

He was speaking to Northern Irish newsmen.

Police Wounded

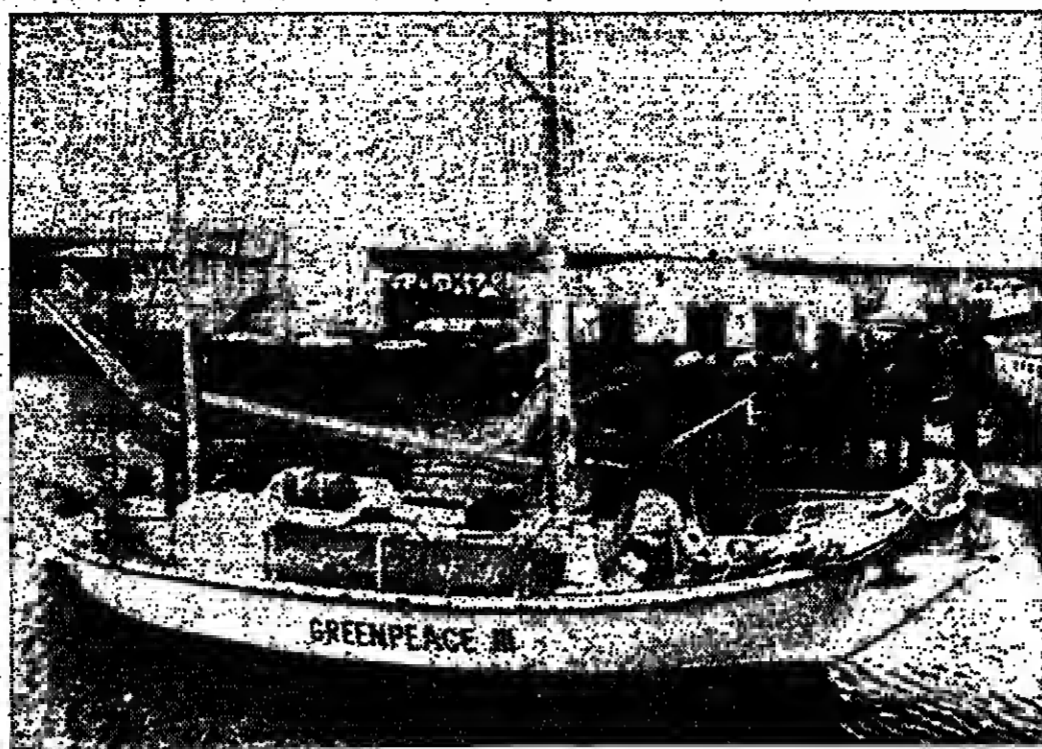
In Londonderry, three policemen were wounded in a clash primarily between troops and gunmen near the city center. Earlier a man was wounded in an exchange of fire near the Creggan Estate, a guerrilla stronghold.

An army spokesman said two gunmen opened fire on a patrol. Troops returned the fire and claimed to have hit a gunman. IRA sources said later that the troops were the first to shoot and had injured a 14-year-old boy in the hand.

Earlier, in Londonderry and Belfast, seven men were wounded in shooting between troops and gunmen.

WHO Bid to E. Germany

BERLIN, May 3 (AP)—East Germany has been invited to send observers to the World Health Organization 25th general meeting in Geneva next Tuesday, the East German news agency, ADN, said yesterday. East Germany applied for WHO membership several years ago.



PROTEST KETCH—The Greenpeace III seen in Auckland before leaving recently for the French nuclear testing zone in the Pacific to protest nuclear experiments.

New Arab Leaders Elected on West Bank

JERUSALEM, May 3 (UPI)—Official West Bank election results disclosed today the emergence of a younger leadership, hostile to neither Jordan nor Israel, in 12 towns of the occupied territory following yesterday's voting.

A military spokesman said a record 87.7 percent of the eligible voters, or 9,255 male property owners above the age of 21, turned out in the second and final round of balloting for municipal councils.

The results this time were markedly different from the first round of voting on March 28, when the so-called Old Guard, a leadership that had tacitly cooperated with the Israeli occupation, was returned to power.

This time, 36 incumbents re-

tained their seats while 74 new faces won places on the 12 councils. In a 13th town, Hebron, the 10 Old Guard councilmen were unopposed and therefore re-elected without a vote.

"Want a Change"

"The result means that the people want a change to new faces," said Mahmoud Abu Zaid, editor of the Arabic newspaper Al Quds. "They want more active, educated men. But there is no anti-Israel or anti-Jordan over-tone."

"It's a retention of the status quo so far as the relationship with Israel is concerned," he added. "These men were chosen for their administrative talents."

He said the fact that the new men are neither anti-Jordan nor anti-Israel means they could live

easily under either government after a peace settlement.

In eight of the towns, new faces dominate the councils. Under Jordanian law, the basis for the election, the councils handle such matters as garbage, roads and water.

Previous Election

The last previous municipal council elections on the West Bank occurred in 1963. Polling was scheduled again in late 1967, but Israel's takeover in the six-day Middle East war that year precluded a vote.

Israeli officials, including Foreign Minister Abba Eban, hailed this spring's elections, the first permitted anywhere under occupation, as a "normalization" of life under the Israeli administration.

Italian Chief Claims Success In Barring Election Violence

ROME, May 3 (UPI)—Premier Giulio Andreotti said today that his interim government has prevented "guerrilla warfare" from disrupting Italy's general election campaign, which now has only two full days left to run.

Mr. Andreotti told newsmen that an "enormous quantity" of arms and munitions has been turned up in police raids throughout Italy.

Mr. Andreotti has headed a Christian Democratic minority government since Feb. 17, following the breakup of the center-left coalition that had ruled Italy since 1962.

Mr. Andreotti said that the Christian Democrats would not form a post-election alliance with the "national right"—a coalition of neo-Fascists and Monarchists.

Cool To Socialists

He also said that the Christian Democrats would not consider any further alliance with the Socialists, unless they took a clear stand against bringing Communists into the government.

Premier Andreotti said that his government had been concerned about leftist and rightist violence but had succeeded in maintaining order throughout the campaign.

"How much our preoccupation was justified can be judged from the enormous quantity of arms and munitions which have been captured in recent times by the forces of order," he said. "There was a tendency not only toward ideological warfare but toward guerrilla tactics true and proper."

Police in Milan yesterday announced the discovery of two cells, which, they said, were battle headquarters of the ultra-leftist Red Brigades.

In one of the cells, police said, a soundproofed "people's prison" had been prepared for hostages.

Pompidou in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, May 3 (UPI)—French President Georges Pompidou today started a two-day visit for political talks with the Luxembourg government.

A list of industrialists and rightist politicians was found. Officials believe that those listed were scheduled for kidnapping.

Feltrinelli Passport

Also found, police added, were guns, bombs, false identity documents and the passport of the late Giangiacomo Feltrinelli.

Mr. Andreotti also said that Italy faces very grave economic problems. In industry alone, there has been a reduction of 117,000 jobs in one year. And labor contracts affecting 4.4 million workers will expire this fall.

Asked whether the Christian Democrats would enter a coalition with the Liberals—thus producing a center-right government—Mr. Andreotti said that they would, if political circumstances demanded it. The need is for an effective and energetic government, he said.

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The Fiat 130, in sedan and coupé forms, is the Italian contribution in this category. Where Italian means a tradition of great coachbuilding, styling, and engineering. Plus the fact that "Gran Turismo" is an Italian invention.

All too often, however, comfort, spaciousness and

those special extra features have to be paid for—usually in terms of handling, nimbleness, and driving ease.

Yet these are the very qualities expected of a Fiat. And that includes the Fiat 130. So we designed a big car as easy to drive and as agile as a small one.

A contradiction in terms, you might say. But our designers were able to reconcile them by exceptional attention to the driver's needs, and to those features which influence the feel of the car. The steering, for example. And the suspension—independent all round—with a completely original independent rear suspension system, patented by Fiat, which achieves that rare combination—a quiet, soft ride, and road-holding up to sports car standards.

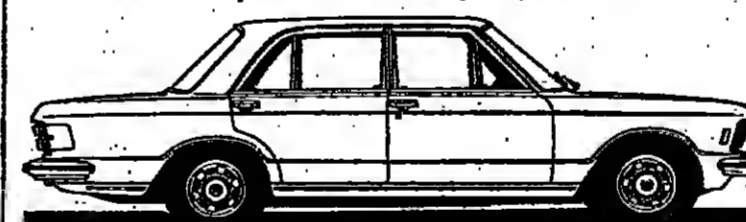
The driver's seat adjusts up and down, as well as fore and aft. So does the steering wheel. There is a hydraulic damper to eliminate road reactions through the steering wheel. And hydraulic power assistance to take the effort out of steering. A brake servo system that makes light work of stopping. A limited-slip differential (standard on the coupé, optional on the

sedan) to prevent wheelspin on slippery surfaces—which can be a problem with cars with the sort of power the 130 has under the hood.

But listing the outstanding features of the 130 is no substitute for trying it yourself on the road. Which is the only way of finding out that in the big car category the Fiat 130 has something special to offer.

Fiat 130—The exclusive car with the worldwide service backing.

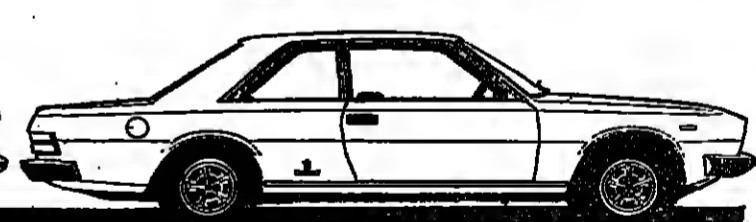
New 130 sedan in improved and more powerful form (from 2,800 to 3,200 c.c.) maximum speed about 190 k.p.h. (about 118 m.p.h.)



V-6 3,235 c.c. engine, 165 b.h.p. (DIN) automatic transmission or 5-speed mechanical gearbox

**FIAT
130**

New 130 coupé styled by Pininfarina (3,200 c.c.) maximum speed 195 k.p.h. (121 m.p.h.)



Open-Ended War

The strong offensive by North Vietnamese troops that resulted in capture of Quang Tri, undertaken almost simultaneously with the trip to Paris of Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho, could not have been coincidental. The military-diplomatic character of the current Communist offensive has been evident from the start. That Communist offensive, designed to improve the Communist bargaining position in Paris, is now challenging President Nixon's Vietnam policies as never before in this long and fruitless war.

The challenge is hardly answered by the President's rhetorical posturing of recent days. Mr. Nixon's warning in Texas that North Vietnam was "taking a very great risk"—presumably a threat to resume bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong heartland—is not likely to have any more effect than the futile bombing itself last month and in the 1965-66 period.

What is needed now is a reappraisal of the administration policies that, since 1968, have given Vietnamization of the war and other military measures priority over efforts to negotiate peace. From the beginning, the President has held his negotiating price high—nothing less than the preservation of Saigon's anti-Communist regime—on a double assumption.

One assumption behind Vietnamization was that the withdrawal of most American ground troops from Vietnam would remove the war from the forefront of political issues in the United States before November, 1972. The other assumption was that President Thieu's million-man army by 1972 could hold South Vietnam securely with American air and naval support, plus economic and arms aid. The belief was that these optimistic assumptions, if borne out, would favor Mr. Nixon's re-election and confront Hanoi with a choice between negotiating on Mr. Nixon's terms or facing four more years of war.

There never was much valid reason to accept either assumption; but in any event both are now being cruelly blown apart by the current Communist offensive. The war not only has rebounded as a political issue in the United States, but the administra-

tion's war policies appear from the primaries to be losing even their former supporters. Mr. Nixon's stated assumption that South Vietnam's Army would be able to "hack it" is now being severely tested to the point that it is apparent that only American air and sea power has saved the South Vietnamese from even more devastating defeats than they have already suffered.

Hanoi's diplomatic offensive, meanwhile, is probing the essential contradiction in Mr. Nixon's two-track policy of Vietnamization and negotiation. Vietnamization of the war requires strengthening and supporting the Thieu regime. The negotiation of a peace settlement requires its replacement with a compromise government acceptable to both sides.

All this is certain to be affected now by the probably irreversible change in the nature of the war that has just occurred. From a civil war within South Vietnam, aided clandestinely at first, then more substantially, by Hanoi, the struggle has been transformed by the large-scale North Vietnamese crossing of the Demilitarized Zone into virtually a conventional war between the armies of both Vietnams.

The "open-ended" character of the war led Sen. Mike Mansfield many years ago to urge Washington to abandon dreams of victory and seek a negotiated compromise. That advice is even sounder today.

Further delay will not improve the American bargaining position, which has declined steadily with the reduction of American forces in Vietnam. The time has come to explore seriously North Vietnam's proposal for a tripartite "government of national harmony" and Le Duc Tho's insistence in Paris Sunday that it would not "impose a Communist regime" in South Vietnam as Mr. Nixon claims.

Agreement will not be easily reached on the composition and duration of a caretaker regime in Saigon to be confirmed by elections. But it is the key to a political settlement. It will still be the key when the present battles are over, even if the military stalemate can be re-established.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

J. Edgar Hoover

Few, if any, men in the history of the United States have accumulated so much power and wielded it for so long as did J. Edgar Hoover. His career as a public servant spanned a fourth of the history of our nation. He was a force to be reckoned with in national affairs before two-thirds of all the citizens alive today were even born. His power and influence, measured as such things are in Washington, far outweighed that of the men he nominally worked for—the attorneys general—and sometimes seemed to surpass even that of the Presidents, if only because he was here when they came and they knew he would be here when they left.

While we did not count ourselves among Mr. Hoover's great admirers—especially in his later years—we would not minimize those genuine contributions he made to the well-being of the country. His early fame was based, and rightly so, on his performance in taking an incompetent and corrupt investigative service and turning it into a fully professional and honorable police force. During the 1930s, when heroes were scarce and public distaste of police corruption was widespread, he filled a public need by projecting the image of the perfect cop. That image lives on—tarnished somewhat by events of later years—in the awe and respect

that most Americans have for the words Federal Bureau of Investigation. Throughout it all, Mr. Hoover may have made his single greatest contribution by consistently and fervently rejecting the idea of certain great expansions in the FBI's authority and jurisdiction, an idea that could have developed easily into a national police force with all the potential evils of such a system.

With all this, and more, to his credit, it is sad that Mr. Hoover held on to the power that was his so long. His failure for years to admit the existence of organized crime and his reluctance to accept denials of civil rights as an appropriate object of investigation for his agency are blots on the FBI's record. There were similar blots on his own record—the attacks on Martin Luther King, the concealment of wiretapping activities, the use of FBI dossiers for purposes other than law enforcement, the occasional forays into political and even foreign policy issues. These were mostly indiscretions of his latter years and we prefer to think of them in terms of the abuses that occur when men hold so much power for too long. It would have been better if Mr. Hoover had trained his successor and stepped aside some years ago. As it is, we hope that it will be the good he did and not the bad that lives on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Limits of Power

Neither Mrs. Meir nor President Sadat has reason to fear or hope for such world bargaining in Moscow as Middle East for Far East, Israelis for North Vietnamese. The White House does not reign in Jerusalem any more than the Kremlin in Hanoi. Brezhnev and Nixon are both aware of this and each one knows the limits of his partner's powers.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Bonn's East Treaties

Widespread misjudgment of the situation with regard to the Moscow and Warsaw treaties is based on the quite unjustified assumption that the Christian Democrats in Bonn are opposing them either for the mere

sake of opposition or in a dangerous resurgence of German nationalism of which their better elements are somehow ashamed.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Vietnam's Civilian Casualties

The most tragic victims of this offensive are the Vietnamese themselves. The miserable sight of vulnerable refugees streaming from one war zone to another raises questions beyond those of victory or defeat. The North Vietnamese bear much of the blame for this because of their invasion. Apparently the temptation to humiliate the Americans before they were out of the way was too great. The American reaction was predictable. The timing of the invasion has increased the number of civilian casualties.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 4, 1897
NEW YORK—Political gossip has it that since President McKinley's return to Washington he has made the first careful scrutiny of the political horizon and finds the lowering clouds threatening disaster. In New York, Sen. Platt is not pleased with having to acquiesce in certain appointments and Mr. Whitlaw Reid is said to be very much disappointed with the administration, expecting either a cabinet place or the British Embassy for himself.

Fifty Years Ago

May 4, 1922
PARIS—A common feminine criticism of Lady Astor, M. P., from the time of her appearing in public in America during her present visit has been that she is "old fashioned." This was the openly uttered comment at the Pan American conference of women voters she has been attending in Baltimore. And yet Lady Astor, the first woman member of the most conservative of legislative bodies, is regarded by thousands of women as the most striking exponent of woman's progress in the world.



'Please Thank Mr. Nixon For His Support, But Tell Him He Is Just Too Kind!'

Nixon Defeat a Credible Possibility

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—For the first time this year, President Nixon's defeat for re-election has become a credible possibility. So has the presidential nomination of Sen. George McGovern by the Democratic party. So has the fall of South Vietnam and total conquest of Indochina by North Vietnamese Communism.

All these possibilities are, of course, related. And they remain only possibilities. But the way events have turned in the last few weeks suggests that their probable consequences should be considered.

The chance of defeating Mr. Nixon gladdens the hearts of many. Nixonophobia is endemic. Some of it is reasoned but much of it is unreasoned prejudice. However come by, it is a fact of explosive political potential.

Among those who consider the President's defeat eminently conceivable is the President himself. A high administration official, identified by CBS as Secretary of the Treasury John Connally, has revealed that Mr. Nixon decided to bomb the Hanoi-Haiphong area against the advice of most of his counselors and realized when he did it that it might cost him re-election.

A Gesture

Since this decision could have no immediate effect on the fighting in the South, it was a gesture, foolhardy or gallant, depending upon one's view of the world situation. It was a message, primarily for Moscow, that Mr. Nixon still considers the United States a power with objectives and principles it will not lightly abandon under pressure. It will stand by its friends with whom resources it has available, in this case, air power.

If the North Vietnamese invasion of the South succeeds, if Saigon is occupied, if the more than 5,000 officials, teachers and plain citizens systematically massacred in Hue when the city was invested during the 1968 Tet offensive is again the pattern of the conqueror's behavior (there is no reason to suppose that it would not be, then Mr. Nixon, as the man in charge, will be blamed. He hasn't the personal appeal that John Kennedy brought through the Bay of Pigs debacle.

It will be said, already is being said, that his Vietnamization policy failed. Never mind that Vietnamization was the only alternative open to him given the clamor for complete withdrawal maintained by most of the establishment press, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the academic community and the newly enfranchised youth. The only alternative, that is, to an arranged takeover of Saigon by Hanoi.

This is where McGovern comes into it. He has been one of the most persistent optimists and he stands to benefit from disaster in Vietnam. Humphrey and the now retired campaigner Sen. Muskie joined him in demanding capitulation even before the situation in South Vietnam deteriorated. But even so, they came lately. McGovern was there first with the most in enthusiastic defeatism.

Not that it seems to make much difference at this point which of the three—or Sen. Edward Kennedy, for that matter—is nominated by the Democrats. They are all walking about the same line not only on the war but on most domestic issues as well. They have all become populists eager to demonstrate that they share the discontents of the electorate. Their oversimplification of the revenue problem, for example, creates the impression, as they mean it to, that they will all but abolish taxation except for millionaires.

Talk Value

Accepted at talk value, the serious Democratic hopefuls, except for Sen. Henry Jackson, are as alike as Ike and Mike. Humphrey and Muskie are still classified as centrists out of suspicion that they don't quite mean what they say. There is a supposition that McGovern probably does. The one best qualified for the presidency may well be the one who is most hypocritical in

his campaign—the one who least believes in his own glib solutions. Yet the big question is not so much who will win the Democratic nomination or even the presidency, a sobering office. It is what the spectacle of an Indochina awash in blood and Communist repression would do to the United States and its future.

Would there be profound psychic damage? Vindictive second thoughts? A scapegoat hunt? Or would the American people, accustomed as they are to victory, shrug off this kind of defeat? Would they accept a Communist Indochina as something inevitably cast up by the wave of the future? Would they agree with the left intellectuals that Communism offers the best hope for modernization of backward countries?

Nobody can be sure what the answers to these questions will be if hypothesis becomes reality. Past attitudes may not be much of a guide. The contention

Submerged Spirit

Unless the traditional American spirit has been more submerged than seems possible under Viet Cong flag-waving youths, who seem to think that heads are for growing hair and campus windows for breaking, humiliating defeat will not be borne with resignation in this country. Nor will resentment be assuaged by the often repeated assurance that France survived its beating in Vietnam and so can we. Even

the magnificent posturing of De Gaulle couldn't conceal France's drop into the third class among powers.

Perhaps, with luck, we shall yet escape this ordeal. Perhaps the South Vietnamese Army, with the help it is getting from American air power at Mr. Nixon's insistence, can absorb the present invasion as it did the Tet offensive. Perhaps the North Vietnamese, having thrown everything they have into this venture, will turn sue for peace, overly optimistic as this seems.

In that case, President Nixon could continue to practice his peace diplomacy at least through the rest of this year. Maybe his mission to Moscow will achieve a nuclear arms limitation treaty. This should help make him a formidable candidate for reelection, forcing the Democrats to edge back toward the middle of the road where most of the voters are likely to end up when confronted with either-or choice.

Nixon's Hardest Decision

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—President Nixon is now approaching another critical decision in Vietnam. What to do if the enemy stops the invasion before or after the battle for the former Vietnamese capital of Hue, and offers to make a deal while Hanoi is in control of a large part of the north of South Vietnam?

There have been some reliable indications through the embassies in Paris and Washington that Hanoi and the National Liberation Front will do just that, and such a pause in the fighting would put the Nixon administration and the Thieu government in Saigon in a very awkward situation.

So long as the Communist offensive goes on—and it is making alarming progress—Nixon's policy is clear. He has stated that he would do "whatever is necessary," short of using atomic weapons or sending the American expeditionary force back into the battle on the ground, "until the North Vietnamese stop their offensive in South Vietnam."

But he has left himself an out. He has not said that he would continue his air and naval attacks until they pull back of the De-

militarized Zone and get their troops out of South Vietnam, but only "until the invasion stops." What then if it stops, with Hanoi in substantial control of the north or even of Hue?

"The only thing we have refused to do," Nixon said in his last Vietnam policy statement on April 26, "is to accede to the enemy's demand to overthrow the lawfully constituted government of South Vietnam and to impose a Communist dictatorship in its place."

But when Le Duc Tho of the North Vietnamese Politburo got back to Paris on April 30 to reopen the negotiations, he demanded that he was demanding a Communist government in Saigon.

"In South Vietnam," he said, in a formal statement, "what we want is a government of national harmony... we in no way want to impose a 'Communist regime' in South Vietnam such as Mr. Nixon has fabricated, but our people is also determined not to permit the American administration to establish a puppet power in its place."

Well, we have heard all this before, but with the enemy invasion cutting South Vietnam in half and threatening Hue, the alternatives before the President are hard and even ominous. The farther south the enemy penetrates, the closer the armies get together and the more they move into populous civilian areas, where the President has to risk hitting the ARVN and the South Vietnamese people.

A Hard Bargain

He can insist on fighting the battle through, relying on the South Vietnamese and American air and naval power to smash the invasion and drive the enemy back of the DMZ, or, if the enemy pauses and offers to negotiate at Hue, he can agree to negotiate for a coalition government in Saigon, with the Communists and without Gen. Thieu.

It is a hard bargain, but he is probably going to have to choose between fighting even harder while he withdraws his ground forces, or negotiating a new coalition government in Saigon. Nixon has been up against many hard decisions since he entered the White House, but this may be the hardest of all, especially since he has to try to reconcile the tough moral line he took at Secretary Connally's ranch in Texas, with his mission to Moscow this month to negotiate "a generation of peace," which is his main presidential election argument.

In the middle of his first term in the White House, Nixon offered to negotiate a settlement on the basis of the hard political and geographical facts: Who was in control of what in South Vietnam? And now Hanoi seems to be testing that proposition. Nixon gave three reasons in

his April 26 statement for continuing the battle: "First, to protect our remaining American forces. Second, to permit continuation of our withdrawal program. And third, to prevent the imposition of a Communist regime on the people of South Vietnam against their will, with the inevitable bloodbath that would follow for hundreds of thousands who have dared to oppose Communist aggression."

Hanoi's answer to this, from Le Duc Tho in Paris, was that his government would guarantee the protection of the remaining American forces, and the release of the American prisoners, and that it didn't want to impose a Communist government on Saigon, but that it "demanded" the "immediate resignation" of Nguyen Van Thieu as head of the Saigon regime, and a change of policy in Saigon by a new coalition government, including the Communists.

Nothing could be harder for Nixon to swallow, but he may have to swallow it or fight even harder than before by the end of this month. The danger at the moment is that Hanoi is doing so well in the drive toward Hue that it may think it can smash its way to a military victory and not only demoralize and defeat Saigon but humiliate Washington.

Quite the contrary, as recent events have demonstrated. When the United States bombed Hanoi and Haiphong on April 15, the Soviet Union increased its aid to North Vietnam. In particular the Russians sent minesweepers to Haiphong as a move against possible American blockade.

Thereafter, Mr. Brezhnev and Dr. Kissinger in effect resumed the old tacit agreement. In the Moscow talks, Mr. Brezhnev accepted the principle that he would not let Vietnam get in the way of arms control talks. But he made it clear, in some very round talk, that he is not going to let arms control get in the way of arms control. In the way of arms control.

What this all means is that Mr. Brezhnev has put it up to the President. Mr. Nixon can get a settlement in Vietnam by accepting Hanoi's terms. But failing that, the war will go on to what now looks like a disastrous end. And if Mr. Nixon augments the military effort, then he risks a Russian counter-stroke that would force abandonment of the summit and the arms control agreement which lies at the heart of the President's claim to have initiated a generation of peace.

What will Nixon do? This is the question that is being debated privately in Washington these days, and the answer may very well determine the outcome of the war and influence the presidential election in November.

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Paris Entertainment

Crazy Horse Turns 21 With a New Revue

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, May 3 (UPI)—The Crazy Horse Saloon is 21. This anniversary was celebrated by a special presentation of its revue, billed rather alarmingly as "Tonight's Sophisticated Debauchery."

Alain Bernardin, against the advice of his friends—opened the cabaret of Wild West design in 1951 at 12 Avenue George V. It has been packed nightly ever since and was soon world famous.

Adding as its manager and its director, he borrowed as its principal feature the strip-tease of American burlesque, reviving the art with Parisian chic, ingenious ideas and a worldly manner. Directorially, his revues are one-man shows. He selects the girls and the novelty numbers, supervises the costumes, lighting, music and décor, provides the material for the sketches and imposes a smart pace on all that happens. He has carved out a niche for himself in theatrical history as a producer and as an enforcer. He has cultivated a style that is being imitated from Lebanon to Las Vegas. One remembers from over the years many of his happy conceits: Grover Marx lost among the lively mummies of a pyramid, Lady Chatterley on the first night of widowhood, the tableaux featuring Dod von Hamburg, immortalized in a series of portraits by Ludwig Bemmelmann.

New Names

The Bernardin glamorizing process extends to the renaming of his feminine personnel. In the present edition of the Crazy Horse folies, you will encounter: Lova Moor, a Frenchwoman recruited from the art studios; Polly Underground, a German-American brunette; Prima Symphonie, a Franco-Polish parentage; Bonita Super, a Franco-German who, according to the program, is an accomplished horsewoman; Sofia Palladium, a Franco-Italian ballet mistress; Rosa Fumetto, from Naples, who does a volcanic dance before a backdrop of Vesuvius; Capella Popo, half Canadian, half Italian; Vivia Vibrato from Tel Aviv; Miko Miko of Java; Franco Torpedo, an Australian smasher; Anna Fortobello of Anglo-Polish extraction; Stella Patichou, from Iran, who has insured her extraordinary tresses for \$10,000 at Lloyd's; and Eva Bratislava, from Prague, who would melt the Iron Curtain. Mr. Bernardin has picked his beauties from near and far with his customary impeccable taste. They danced together in e. Charleston, clad as Twiggy; in cloche hats and polka-dotted frocks.

The erotic and the comic alternate on the program. That veteran devotee of staged shirt frocks, Chas. Y. is back and his appetite is as insatiable as ever. "Sundays" the two ingredients are combined, the spotlight of checkered colors the classic Three Graces whirl rather disgracefully and the gymnastics of two other graces would never be permitted at the YWCA. The festivities of the Crazy Horse Saloon's coming of age are being conducted for the most part in birthday suits.

The Alcazar (62 Rue Mazarine) has a springtime revue of refreshing vigor and youthful zest which concludes with lowered swings flying on high, with Miroslav, its designer and co-director, as a garden vase of red brick, and with the spectators being showered with paper petals.

The rites of spring begin at 11 and continue, without intermission, until 2 a.m. The show is nonstop and so is the fun, with the company seeming to enjoy themselves as much as the audience. The sense of abandon is contagious at the Alcazar. Jean-Marie Riviere, as

Crazy Horse dancers in the new show.



master of ceremonies, equipped with microphone and police whistle, serves as Barker for each number and participates in some of them.

Riviere and Dolnitz have restored a diverting feature from the music-hall extravaganzas of old: the lampooning of current Parisian offerings. The Bolshoi ballet dancing "Swan Lake" is mildly mocked and there is a hilarious all-out burlesque of the romantic opera, "Carmen," the Chatelet hit, with its dainty maids, hot-blooded tziganes, long-legged premier danseur and coy comedy relief. Al Capone's Prohibition Chicago and the travesty of "Dracula" are in a heavier vein and perhaps we could do without the heartbroken clown and his double. But here is certainly stimulating entertainment for a May evening, from the spirited cancaning of Minka and her troupe to the lilac-time finale.

The café-theater L'Arlequin (75 Rue Daguerre) is presenting a new play by the Polish dramatist Slawomir Mrozek (who wrote "Tango" in differing versions as black tragedy and as black farce).

Its title is "Striptease"—and though both its characters are forced to part with some of their clothing during its action, the striptease here is one of the psyche rather than that of the

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The show's most emphatic revelation, however, is Marije Garrido, a voluptuous flamenco virtuosa of resounding voice, flowing dark locks and impressive heel pounding. She is the bright star of this riot of swirling shawls and clucking castanets. Jose Antonio, premier danseur of the Sinfonietta ballet, is another performer of arresting talent. Roger Grac has brought the sunshine of Spain to light the Eiffel Tower at nighttime.

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Both versions of Mrozek's mystery play are done in English at 8:30 and in French at 10:30 nightly, except Sundays. L'Arlequin serves an excellent dinner between the shows. The Swiss specialties of its kitchen are recommended, as is the fascinating mind-tickler by the enigmatic Pole.

The return of Les Trois Menestrels is a cause for rejoicing. The stylish trio is at La Belle Epoque (36 Rue des Petits Champs) and they have brought with them some amusing material: a skit in which they ridicule the pompous rituals of grand opera, a charming touch of pathos with their singing of Trenet's "Coeur de la Rue," and a good-natured number about France's First Lady, Colette De-

ment. The program's star songbird; there are the contradictory Freres Ennamis, the guitarists Liberto and Angelo, and Pierre Doris, who would say anything to get a laugh and succeeds in his mission.

In the Eiffel Tower's first-floor restaurant, May is being celebrated with a Spanish fiesta; the dinner spectacle and the menu have gone Iberian.

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A Change in Champagne

By Jon Winroth

PARIS (UPI)—Champagne is

perhaps the single most

popular French wine in the world

and it is constantly evolving in

its striking diversity. According

to recently released figures, a

record 116.4 million bottles were

sold in 1971, considerably more

than even high-yield Beaujolais,

the most popular wine par excellence.

The sales represent a dan-

gerous 14 percent increase over

1970. Dangerous, because if the

1970 crop was enormous, replen-

ishing low stocks, the 1971 harvest

was so small (well below average,

less than 50 percent of 1970's)

that stocks once again face too-

rapid depletion. For champagne

producers used a minimum lead

of three years to cover normal

aging.

But these are the problems of

steadily mounting success. Ten

years ago less than half as many

bottles (not quite 58 million in

1962) were sold throughout the

world.

It always comes as something

of a shock how much champagne

the French drink themselves, 71

percent of the bottles sold in

1971, or 62.4 million bottles versus

only 24 million for the rest of

the world.

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WINE

a drop of 17 percent from the

45 million sold in 1970.

Furthermore, in 1968 the United

States was the second largest

export market, but last year was

only fourth, considerably behind

Great Britain, Italy and even

Belgium.

Most champagne is a blend of

about two-thirds blanc de noir

grapes and one-third blanc de

blanc which is entirely trans-

formed by a secondary fermenta-

tion in the bottle to create the

bubbles. But before it is sent

out into the world, it also receives

a dose of liqueur d'expédition,

as much as 1.5 percent for brut,

increasing with extra-dry, sec and

demi-sec and growing even more

in drier (up to 12 percent), which

only the Far East seems to ap-

preciate today.

It may be a matter of taste

how sweet you like your cham-

pagne but it is a matter of fact

that the more you dose it the

lower the quality of wine it is

necessary to use since the sweet-

ness effectively hides any finesse

of taste.

In the latest and best develop-

ment in champagne, the liqueur

d'expédition has been done away

with entirely. So far as I know, the

only producer, Legras at Chouilly

in the Côte de Blancs, has actual-

ly brought out this wine, calling

it brut intégral. However, his

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Represented all over Switzerland and in the leading financial centres.

EEC Charges Two Firms Abuse Power U.S. Co., Italian Unit Drug Supplies Cited

BRUSSELS, May 3 (AP-DJ)—The Common Market Commission has charged Commercial Solvents Corp. of New York and its Italian subsidiary with taking unfair advantage of their near monopoly in the raw material of a commonly used anti-tuberculosis drug.

The complaint is only the third time that the commission has attempted to invoke the "unfair advantage" clause of Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome. One of the previous cases also involved a U.S. company—Continental Can Corp.

Commercial Solvents and its 51 percent-owned subsidiary Istituto Chemioterapico Italiano, are suspected of having a monopoly in the raw material and of refusing to sell it to a traditional customer who has no other source of supply.

The case was started last summer, when Laboratorio Chimico Farmaceutico Giorgio Zoja, of Milan complained that it could not obtain supplies of amphotericin or nitropropene, raw materials for the anti-tuberculosis drug dextrothambutol.

Heavy Fine Possible

After an initial investigation, the commission last month filed a complaint against Commercial Solvents and its Italian subsidiary. Under EEC procedures, the companies may reply and the commission then takes a formal decision on whether the complaint is justified. A fine of up to \$1 million is possible. A commission decision may be appealed to the EEC court of justice in Luxembourg.

The 10-page complaint says Commercial Solvents has practically a world monopoly of the production of the two primary materials. There are only three major world producers of dextrothambutol, for which there is no substitute product—Commercial Solvents, Zoja, and American Cyanamid Co.

It says that since 1966 Zoja had been Istituto Chemioterapico's main customer for the primary materials, which it processed into the drug and marketed as its principal product. In 1968 and 1969, the two firms held merger negotiations, but these were terminated. In 1970, Istituto Chemioterapico began processing and marketing the drug itself.

In 1969 and 1970, stocks of one of the primary materials, aminobutanol, were relatively abundant at various distributors, and Zoja was able to obtain supplies at prices below those charged by the Commercial Solvents group.

But, the complaint charges, "beginning in the second half of 1970, aminobutanol and nitropropene suddenly began to become scarce, and disappeared completely shortly thereafter." Suppliers told Zoja they had no stocks because Commercial Solvents had suspended sales. In them or because they were not allowed to sell the chemicals for pharmaceutical use.

It is understood that the commission is also investigating the case in the context of the Treaty of Rome's Article 85, which forbids restrictive agreements among firms.

Zoja is understood to have complained that Commercial Solvents and American Cyanamid had agreed to share the world market for dextrothambutol to the exclusion of Zoja.

An investigation into this allegation is under way, EEC sources said.

Commenting in New York, Commercial Solvents said: "This is in the nature of an administrative proceeding. An answer has been filed by Istituto Chemioterapico Italiano."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Gulf Catalyst Works With Leaded Gas

Gulf Oil says it has "discovered" a long-lived automotive catalyst that may help make unleaded gasoline unnecessary. The catalyst reportedly will reduce nitrogen oxide in auto exhaust emissions without creating ammonia. The company says that until now no catalyst has been found to be effective on nitrogen oxide without forming ammonia as a by-product and that was not susceptible to contamination by tetraethyl lead. "More evaluation work is necessary to firmly establish that this catalyst would meet all service requirements," officials say.

ITT Defers Bid for Australian Firm

International Telephone and Telegraph is delaying its takeover bid for an Australian food company, Frozen Food Industries Ltd. (FFI), until the matter is debated by the Australian Parliament, which will soon discuss policy on foreign investments. ITT has offered to buy all FFI shares at \$3.40 cash each. The takeover was recommended by all FFI directors except one. The government white paper is scheduled for release within three weeks. Since the takeover offer was announced April 26, there has been mounting criticism of the move. One senator has called for Senate committee examination of the takeover due to ITT's alleged use of political power in the United States.

Radial Tire Output System Claimed

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. says it made "an extremely significant tire production breakthrough which will go a long way toward making possible a major increase in radial tire production without a massive capital investment in new equipment." The company says it has developed a production technique for making radial tires with equipment presently used to produce regular bias and bias-belted tires. It adds that its plants will need only a short time to be able to produce more than 100,000 radial tires daily with the new method.

Phelps Dodge Expects Profit Rise

Phelps Dodge expects 1972 earnings to be "significantly above" 1971's \$3.72 a share, but still sees first-half results trailing the \$2.61 reported for the first half of 1971, president George B. Munroe told the annual meeting. He said that first-quarter earnings of \$1.07 a share (compared with \$1.04 a year ago) were due to the fact that 1971 first-quarter sales were pushed up by strike hedge buying of copper.

Control Data Sees Computer Upturn

Control Data Corp. expects a "small profit" from its computer operation this year, W.C. Norris, president and chairman, told the annual meeting. He also said the company's most profitable subsidiary, Commercial Credit Co., "is looking forward to another good year, with further improvement in earnings." The computer operation showed a loss for the first quarter, but Mr. Norris said it performed "better than budgeted" and the goal of a "small profit for the year appears to be achievable." He added that a cash dividend is unlikely in the near future, but the board has discussed the possibility of a "modest" stock dividend of about 5 percent which could be declared around the first of the year.

In Coming Talks With Nixon

Russia May Seek Monetary, Trade Role

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 3 (NYT)—Qualified diplomats and international monetary specialists here believe that the Soviet Union is preparing to raise the possibility of its participation in a new world monetary and trading system with President Nixon when he visits Moscow this month.

The informants said that the Moscow leadership would probably tell Mr. Nixon that it is interested in having some say in the way the system develops.

Swiss Stiffen Rule on Loans

ZURICH, May 3 (AP-DJ)—The Swiss National Bank modified its regulations on capital exports today to encourage a faster decline in its dollar reserves.

Foreign borrowers in Switzerland now will be required to convert 40 percent of the proceeds from Swiss franc loans at 3.88 francs to the dollar. This compares with converting 25 percent of such proceeds at 3.265 francs as required previously, the bank said.

The franc is allowed to move within a range of 3.265 to 3.755 against the dollar, with the mid-point at 3.54, but has been trading at the upper end of its range, reflecting the weakness of the dollar.

As before, all proceeds from foreign loans not converted with the national bank must also be exchanged into other currencies through commercial banks. Therefore, the effect of the new regulation is mainly to ensure that the national bank's dollar reserves decline at a faster rate.

Though the bank doesn't disclose its dollar holdings, almost all of its foreign currency reserves of 9.2 billion francs on April 30 were believed to be denominated in dollars.

A reduction in dollar holdings through purchases of Swiss francs would help tighten domestic money liquidity further, banking sources explained, so as to restrain inflationary pressures. Swiss capital exports are expected to exceed 7 billion francs this year, including foreign bond issues, medium-term notes and medium-term bank credits. In the first quarter of this year foreign bond issues totaled 715 million francs, up from 310 million francs in the first 1971 quarter.

The Soviet leaders see the Nixon visit as opening the way to westward trade expansion, which has become one of their high-priority objectives. Participation in the new monetary and trading system would simplify payments and other problems that check the growth of Soviet trade with the West today.

The monetary club of the last quarter-century has been open to any country that would follow its rules. The Communists stood apart in the postwar period because they were unwilling to accept the principles of multilateral free trade and currency convertibility, which were the underpinnings of the Bretton Woods system.

The future role of gold and its price are known to be subjects of keen interest in the Soviet Union. Gold reserves are estimated in the West to be higher than any other country's except those of the United States.

There has been speculation in EEC and diplomatic circles that Mr. Nixon will be pressed by the Russians on any future intentions of the United States to raise the official price of gold again.

The Paris talk centers on a new gold price of \$55 an ounce being worked out as part of the monetary reform later in the decade. "There is little doubt that the Soviet Union wants a substantial price increase, which would be equivalent to giving it additional reserves to support expanded trade with the West."

One monetary official with broad acquaintances in Eastern Europe said, "I don't think the Soviet Union would take part in a new monetary system without a substantial gold price increase."

At the moment, however, little is in it for the United States unless a secret gold price agreement were part of a global arrangement with the Soviet Union in which Russian concessions figured in other sectors.

In this connection, the possibility of Soviet pressure on Hanoi to end the war in Vietnam is mentioned in the speculation of some Paris observers.

The worsening position for the Saigon regime in Vietnam and the recurrent talk about a \$95 an ounce gold price are seen by market specialists as among the factors behind the new upward move in gold. On Monday the free market price got above \$50 an ounce for the first time since World War II. The price today was \$50.45 an ounce in London.

Why \$95 an ounce? This is seen by monetary specialists as representing one of the options for dealing with gold in a way that would not necessarily make the metal a stronger element of world reserves. The United States believes in a lesser role for gold. At \$95, it can be argued that the official gold price is simply

being brought into line with the market price as part of a legitimate technical adjustment to make the monetary system function more smoothly, one monetary official explained.

The point is that the wider the gap between the market and the official price, the greater the danger of official central bank transactions in the gold market which would undermine the two-tier system, in effect since 1968.

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Canada Sets Tighter Rules On Takeovers

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, May 3 (NYT)—Canada announced yesterday long-awaited plans to tighten controls over business takeovers by foreign interests. The government proposed to screen takeovers involving Canadian businesses worth \$250,000 or more and whose annual revenues exceed \$3 million.

A prospective buyer would be judged by cabinet-level investigation to see if his purchase "will result in significant benefit to Canada."

"Our policy," Revenue Minister Herb Gray told the House of Commons in introducing the legislation, "is designed to ensure that this country continues to develop as rapidly as possible in a way which is consistent with Canadian needs and aspirations and which safeguards our vital interests."

Tighter Rules
Mr. Gray's statement summarized the government's decision to keep a closer rein on this country's industrial development, which over the last 40 years has fallen largely into the hands of foreign investors and managers, mostly Americans.

The study on which Mr. Gray's report was based showed that total U.S. investment in Canada rose from \$4.86 billion in 1930 to \$28.03 billion in 1967. The total U.S. investment—direct ownership, loans and bond issues—represents 80 percent of foreign holdings in Canada and 30 percent of all American holdings abroad, the study says.

The extent of U.S. ownership and control ranges from more than half of the mining industry to almost all of the automobile manufacturing industry. Americans now own 700 Canadian companies.

The report grows out of a 15-year debate on how Canada might regain and retain control of its economy.

The government proposals fall short of calling for buying back enterprises already owned by foreigners, who have so far been subject to very few rules and conditions.

However, foreigners would be screened when and if they try to expand or take over new businesses.

Truce Denial Wallops N.Y. Stocks

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT)—State Department denial of a reported cease-fire in Vietnam reversed a strong rally on the New York Stock Exchange today. Brokers and investors kept one eye on news tickers and another eye on the stock tape as prices moved up—and then down—in rapid-fire fashion.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 8 1/2 at noon when prices reached their best level. Later, a steady retreat set in. The Dow finished at 833.47 with a loss of 1.73. In the two

Sharp Fall After Midsession Rally

previous sessions, the average tumbled a total of nearly 19, reflecting in large measure the stunning Communist advances in South Vietnam.

"There is a general sort of uneasiness in Wall Street—a very uncertain atmosphere," summed up Robert Towbin, a partner of Unterberg, Towbin Co., a member firm of the exchange. The sharp rally took shape in

the opening hour, based upon a report in the Paris newspaper, *France-soir* of a possible seven-day truce on South Vietnamese battlefields. Fueled by this unconfirmed report, stock prices kept driving ahead until mid-session.

Shortly after 12:30 p.m., press dispatches quoted a State Department spokesman as saying that the reported cease-fire is "totally without foundation in fact."

Against this background, the Dow fell to a net gain of only 4.67 at 1 p.m. and by 3 p.m. the average stood virtually unchanged for the day. Volume remained moderate at 15.9 million shares.

Sperry Rand, the only issue on the active list to gain more than a fraction of a point, rose 1 7/8 to 35 1/8. The company reported a 15 percent increase in March-quarter profit after the close of trading yesterday.

Declines on the active roster included Alaska Interstate, down 3 3/8 to 49 7/8, Tool Research, off 2 3/4 to 43 1/2, Discholl, off 2 1/8 to 43 7/8, and U.S. Gypsum, down 1 1/2 to 30.

Ford Motor climbed 1 1/4 to 68 3/4, while General Motors finished unchanged at 77 5/8. Both auto makers reported higher late-April car sales.

Prices also backedtracked on moderate turnover on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 0.14 to 27.49, while declines topped advances, 649 to 284.

Turnover was 4.49 million shares, up from 4.17 million yesterday.

NASDAQ actives included Bank, 29 5/8, off 3/8, North Central Air, 8 1/2, off 1/8, BankAmerica, 44 1/4, up 3/8, and Cavanaugh, 7 5/8, unchanged.

The State Department's denial also helped push bond prices lower. Corporates closed at their lows, off 1/4 to 1 1/2 point, while government intermediates were narrowly mixed, but mostly fractionally lower. Trading activity was moderate.

AMC Earnings Climb

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP-DJ)—American Motors reported today its net income in the second quarter ended March 31 was the best since 1965.

Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... \$34.0 285.0
Profits (millions)... 6.3 — 4.8
Per Share 0.23 — 0.19
First Half
Revenue (millions)... 66.0 614.0
Profits (millions)... 12.96 1.1
Per Share 0.43 0.04

In almost all of the intervening quarters, AMC, the smallest of the nation's four major automakers, reported a net loss. Today's report was a surprise in that it exceeded the estimates of Wall Street analysts. The company predicted that sales would continue at record levels this year, insuring a record 1972-model year. It said all segments of its business are profitable.

Sperry Rand
NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT)—Net Income of Sperry Rand Corp.

Year 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... \$35.88 506.61
Profits (millions)... 11.8 10.2
Per Share 0.97 0.92

Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 12.29 15.55
Profits (millions)... 0.44 0.43
Per Share 0.44 0.43

First Half 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 24.58 316.2
Profits (millions)... 15.6 14.5
Per Share 0.65 0.59

First Half 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 356.3 330.2
Profits (millions)... 30.26 27.93
Per Share 1.27 1.17

Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 117.4 102.2
Profits (millions)... 17.8 11.9
Per Share 1.12 0.79

in the March quarter was 15 percent higher than a year ago, but earnings for the fiscal year ended March 31 were down 18 percent from the preceding year.

The company reported yesterday that its 1973 results included provisions in the fourth quarter for nonrecurring costs related to plant closings and the discontinuance of product lines in the office equipment and consumer products fields. These amounted to \$14 million before taxes and about \$8.8 million, or 20 cents a share, after taxes.

The results also included net income of \$5.2 million, or 15 cents a share, from the inclusion, for the first time, of the company's share of profits of companies in which it holds minority interests.

General Dynamics
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 283.3 456.0
Profits (millions)... 5.1 4.55
Per Share 0.48 0.43

Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 194.8 194.7
Profits (millions)... 14.45 13.04
Per Share 1.23 1.03

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 239.3 248.5
Profits (millions)... 1.56 1.72
Per Share 0.13 0.11

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 173.9 178.5
Profits (millions)... 6.52 6.45
Per Share 0.49 0.45

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Profits (millions)... 6.52 6.45
Per Share 0.49 0.45

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Profits (millions)... 6.52 6.45
Per Share 0.49 0.45

International Stock Indexes

	1972	1971	1970	1969
Amsterdam...	116.7	116.9	116.5	98.4
Brussels...	140.34	140.82	141.02	131.07
Frankfurt...	148.65	145.47	141.30	125.93
London...	233.3	238.7	240.3	210.4
London 500...	233.30	238.62	240.30	210.42
Milan...	47.91	47.71	48.73	43.89
Paris...	123.0	122.8	123.6	100.1
Sydney...	367.43	367.74	364.98	330.10
Tokyo...	167.0	167.0	167.0	167.0
Tokyo 100...	167.0	167.0	167.0	167.0
Zurich...	390.1	388.5	390.1	347.1

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U.S. Delays Decision On Alaskan Pipeline

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters)—Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton will put off his long-awaited decision on the trans-Alaska oil pipeline until some time in mid-May.

The Interior Department had indicated, in issuing on March 20 a court-required analysis of the controversial 800-mile-long pipeline's impact on the environment, that a decision would be announced 45 days later. But a spokesman for Mr. Morton said today an announcement would take "another couple of weeks—at least."

Debenhams Bid Lapsed

LONDON, May 3 (AP-DJ)—United Drapery Ltd. said today its £138.5 million takeover bid for Debenhams Ltd. has been allowed to lapse. The bid was strongly opposed by Debenhams' directors and not enough shareholders accepted the offer to make it a success.

WYLE ANNUAL REPORT NOW AVAILABLE

Report describes in detail how the company, despite showing a loss, was strengthened in many ways during the year, including new multinational products and markets, strengthened management, and a substantially improved balance sheet. Return to profitability is expected this year. A special sixty-four page supplement accompanying the report describes each of the Wyle companies. To obtain the report and supplement, write Stanley A. Wainer, President, Wyle Laboratories, 128 Maryland St., El Segundo, California 90245.

INDUSTRIALS High Low Last Ch'ge Toronto Stocks

INDUSTRIALS

High Low Last Chg

4040 Abitibi	S	3 3/4	4 1/4	3 3/4	+ 1/4
3250 Acklands	S	10	9 5/8	9 5/8	- 1/4
4225 Alcan Ind	S	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
4625 Alga Gas	T	25 3/4	25 3/4	25 3/4	
1225 Algo Cent	S	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
1725 Alk Sugar	S	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	- 1/4
3800 Bank N S	S	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	+ 1/4
7425 Bell Canad	S	4 4/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
1025 Bell Canad	S	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
7225 Black Bros	S	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	
3975 Brierley Corp	S	200	195	195	- 1/4
3000 Brierley Corp	S	140	140	140	
525 Burns Fds	S	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	- 1/4
1329 Calgary P	S	25 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	- 1/4
3010 Can Pac	S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
1010 C. Packers	S	18	18	18	
5000 Can Perm	S	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	
1025 Can Pac	S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
87 C. Hydr.	S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
4575 Int Bank	S	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	- 1/4
1025 Ind. Gas	S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
1550 Calcasieu	S	400	475	475	+ 1/4
4990 C. Holiday	S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/4
1025 Can Bldg	S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
3925 Cons Gas	S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
3617 Crush Intl	S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
1025 Cons Ind	S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
1140 Cynusyn B	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+ 1/4
255 Delacoe	S	27	26 1/2	26 1/2	- 1/4
8140 Dorr Stors	S	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	- 1/4
2550 Falcon	S	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
1059 Dylas D A	S	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4
120 Emco	S	6	6	6	- 1/4
2550 Falcon	S	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
2550 Falcon	S	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
2189 Gen Distri	S	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/4
775 GL Paper	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/4
1200 Graydon C	S	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
1200 Graydon C	S	215	210	210	- 1/2
2620 Grov Trns	S	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
1025 Grov Trns	S	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
1027 Hawker O	S	275	245	245	- 3

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on May 2, 1974

High Low Last Chg

190 Laura Soc	S	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	
855 Labco B	S	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
2180 Labco C	S	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/4
865 Labco M	S	390	385	385	- 5
3328 Alb Ltd	S	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	- 1/2
1600 Alcan	S	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
750 Alst Stors	S	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/4
2970 Meco	S	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	+ 1/4
2000 Meco	S	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
3020 Noranda	S	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/4
6445 Nor Ctl G	S	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	- 1/4
2700 OGP	S	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	- 1/4
1685 Oronva A	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	
16280 Pambin A	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+ 1/4
557 Petrolina	S	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1/4
1000 Royal Can	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
2630 Rothman	S	19	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/4
9000 Stantec	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/4
2400 Stantec Cap	S	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
3994 Shell Can	S	42	42	42	
3994 Shell Can	S	42	42	42	
1155 Simons	S	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
2235 Simons	S	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	- 1/4
2325 Slater Sll	S	11	11	11	
900 St. Cath	S	16	16	16	
1408 Stel Can	S	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	
400 Teledyne	S	400	400	400	+ 1/4
1070 Texaco	S	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	- 1/4
1070 Texaco	S	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	- 1/4
1990 Tru Am BK	S	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/4
178 Traders A	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
178 Traders A	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
1828 Trns A	S	24	24	24	- 1/4
458 Trn Can	S	24	24	24	- 1/4
3723 Unl Cn	S	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
275 Unl Cn	S	44	44	44	
46 Walbroco O	S	4	4	4	- 1/4
183 Walbroco A	S	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4
183 Walbroco B	S	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4

27864 Brunswick	
12725 Camfil	
2400 Casella	
3670 Chembank	
4000 Colson	
5500 C. Horlan	
4000 C. Ramblor	
2700 Field	
2200 Gifford	
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High Low Last Ch'ge		High Low Last Ch'ge	
6.30	6.15	41.1	+1.8
3.90	3.70	3.5	+
3.10	3.05	1.05	+
21.7	21.1	21.4	+1
21.0	21.0	21.0	+
1.10	1.00	1.00	+
1.69	1.65	1.68	+3
1.39	1.38	1.39	+2
1.45	1.45	1.45	+
3.39	3.3	3.34	+1/4
1.25	1.25	1.25	+
12.25	12.25	12.25	+1/4
51.5	50.5	50.5	+1/4
51.5	50.5	50.5	+1/4
4.00	4.00	4.00	+3/4
4.31	4.31	4.31	+
9.00	9.00	9.00	+
9.50	9.40	9.40	+
Oil & Gas		Oil & Gas	
74.5	Almexac	520	570
500	A. Q. S.	655	655
145.00	P. G.	515	505
1250	Candol Oil	515	510
400	Clark	315	310
500	Aracmac	693	685
220	Gr. COLLIDE	560	565
100	W. G.	30 1/2	30 1/2
1900	Houston O.	237	232
7100	Nat. Pete	180	180
490	Murnac	5 1/4	5 1/4
100	W. G.	12 1/2	12 1/2
490	Pen. P. C. Co.	12 1/2	12 1/2
400	Petrol	120	120
1450	Shelton	945	945
7000	Spooner	65	65

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May 2, 1972

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	(g)	Intl. Bond Sel.....	SP448.07
	(h)	Globinvest.....	SP104.28
	(i)	Franco Invest.....	SP104.28
	(j)	Intl. Bond Sel.....	SP448.07
	(k)	Sims Sw. R. Est.....	-
		UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
	(d)	Atlentico.....	DAG27.62
	(e)	Bund Invest.....	DAG48.07
	(f)	Unifonds.....	DM25.91
	(g)	Unirenta.....	DM45.31
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	(i)	U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.....	\$15.17
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The total compensation for this position is upwards of \$50,000 per year with outstanding

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PEANUTS

YOU'VE NEVER SENT ME A DOZEN ROSES

I'M WELL AWARE OF THAT

A DOZEN ROSES IS A SIGN OF LOVE

YOU COULD SEND ME ELEVEN!

B.C.

I THINK I'LL BRUSH UP ON MY ELOCUTION!

Wither thou goest, so goeth I!

HERE WE GOETH AGAIN.

L.I.L. ABNER

O MAMMY YOKUM, TH' GOVAMINT IS AWARDIN' EV'RY DOGPATCHER

ONE THOUSAN' DOLLARS!!

NO MONEY WILL EVER MAKE UP FO' HER SWEET SCRAWNY LIL' SELF.

TRUE-BUT LET'S TAKE IT??-WIF ALL THAT, MEDDIE AH KIN ATTACK SOMEONE JUST AS SWEET-AN' A LVL LESS SCRAWNY!!

BEETLE BAILEY

ALL RIGHT, LOAD THE PRACTICE SHELL

FIRE!

BOOM!

OKAY FOR DIRECTION. NOW LET'S TRY FOR DISTANCE

MISS PEACH

MARCIA, HOW DO YOU TELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A LAWYER WHO KNOWS WHAT HE'S DOING AND A LAWYER WHO DOESN'T?

FUTURE LAWYERS OF AMERICA MEET HERE

I GIVE UP...

BUZZ SAWYER

BANG!

PISTOL SHOT! MR. BUTTERCUP ROUSES FROM A FEVERISH SLEEP.

YOU SHOT TIGER! YOU KILLED MY UNK'S PET!

WHY, IT'S FRANKY!

GET OUT! NO GUNS!

HANG ON, FRANKY! I'LL KILL YOU TOO.

OH, MERCY MY ROBBER!

THEY'RE THREATENING FRANKY.

WIAZARD of ID

A DGS JUST BIT ME.

I KNOW.

REX MORGAN M.D.

MY HUSBAND APPARENTLY LEFT WORK AND WENT HOME! HE'S NOT FEELING WELL! HE SEEMED FINE THIS MORNING!

ANYTHING WRONG, LAURA?

IS HE COMING OVER TO HAVE ONE OF THE DOCTORS CHECK HIM?

NO! HE SAID HE'D WAIT UNTIL I GOT HOME! HE JUST DIDN'T SOUND LIKE HIMSELF!

IT'S STRANGE, ISN'T IT, DOCTOR—THAT LAURA DON'T SUGGEST I SEE YOU WHEN I TOLD HER I WASN'T FEELING WELL? DO YOU THINK SHE'LL BE SURPRISED WHEN SHE COMES HOME TO FIND YOU HERE?

POGO

IT'S RIDICULOUS TO SUGGEST THAT SOMEBODY WOULD STILL BE IN THE "GOLD GRAB" AT AGE TWENTY AND THREE!

IF ONE WISHED TO TRY, WHY NOT? IT'S NOT IMPOSSIBLE!

IN FACT, I HAVE IN MIND ONE SUCH PERSON WHO STAYED ON UNTIL SHE WAS RETIRED WITH HONORS. THE LOVE OF ALL AND A GOLD WATCH AT EXACTLY 99!

IF SHE'D EVER LEARNED TO TELL TIME SHE'D OF BEEN ALL SET FOR HER OLD AGE!

THEY DON'T LAUD AN HONOR A PUPL' WHAT SPENDS CLOSE TO A CENTURY IN THE THIRD GRADE!

WHO SAID ANYTHING ABOUT A PUPL' THIS WAS MY TEACHER, MISS SATCHEWA T. PIGEYBACK.

RIP KIRBY

IT'S FOOLISH FOR US TO QUARREL, TEMPER. LET'S BURY THE HATCHET.

I AGREE, JOHNNY...

AND I KNOW JUST WHERE I'D LIKE TO BURY IT!

WHAT'S DONE IS DONE AND WE'VE BOTH HAD FUN MATCHING WITS AND NERVE.

WILL MADAME BE DINING?

NO, MADAME IS JUST LOOKING. LIKE IN A STORE ON BARGAIN DAY.

IT'S FOOLISH FOR US TO QUARREL, TEMPER. LET'S BURY THE HATCHET.

WORDS AND THOUGHTS DIFFER SHARPLY...

WE'LL FORGET THE PAST...

BLONDIE

DAGWOOD—YOU FORGOT TO KISS ME GOODBYE THIS MORNING

WELL, I HAVE YOUR PICTURE ON MY DESK, DEAR... I'LL KISS IT NOW

SMACK

SOMEHOW IT JUST DIDN'T SEEM THE SAME

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

Many considerations can influence a declarer to postpone playing trumps. Of these the danger of losing control is one of the more subtle, and was a factor in the diagrammed deal.

Using standard methods South would open one heart after a spade overall. South would invite a game on round two of the bidding and North would accept. However the actual bidding was more complex because North-South were using the Precision System. South's artificial opening showed 18 points or more, and North's double of one spade was negative, showing moderate strength.

On the next round North used a spade cue-bid as a waiting maneuver, and the partnership eventually reached four hearts. It is easy to see that three trumps would have been made exactly, but four hearts promised a better match-point score.

West led the diamond king, but wisely did not continue that suit: If he had cashed his three diamond winners South would have had no trouble making his contract. Instead West shifted to a spade, and drove out South's ace.

If South had drawn all the trumps at this point he would have gone down. His last trump would have disappeared before he could make a diamond trick.

However the declarer found the way to his contract. He played three club winners, discarded his spade loser, and played another diamond. West won and forced the declarer to ruff a spade. But another diamond lead left the defense helpless. West had to lead a spade and South could ruff in dummy.

Note that South could have survived if he had drawn two rounds of trumps, one of them with the queen. Once the bad trump break was revealed he could play clubs and then diamonds, saving one trump in dummy to deal with the third spade lead eventually.

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65

BOOKS

TWO
A Phallic Novel
By Alberto Moravia. Translated from the Italian by Angus Davidson. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 353 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Leslie Fiedler

To write about Alberto Moravia is especially difficult for me since for the past decade I have had a sense of him as a figure no longer interesting or even available to anyone committed to the future possibilities of the novel rather than his past achievements. Moravia is the kind of writer who belonged to the history of the novel from the moment his first book appeared.

Moravia has no descendants except himself—only innumerable ancestors, ranging from Flaubert and Turgenev, whom he would be glad to claim, to Maupassant and D'Annunzio, whom he probably would be embarrassed to acknowledge.

Yet even if he does not begot, he survives. My God, how he survives! His would be an extraordinary feat any place; but is especially astonishing in Italy, where writers seem sometimes to do everything but write. Moravia, however, has been publishing since 1929 and shows no signs of slowing down. Even in English translation his books have been appearing for 40 years, their titles generally translated in English all the way from "Le Ambizioni Segrete," published here in 1937 as "The Wheel of Fortune," to his latest novel, "Io e Lui," renamed for obscure reasons "Two."

His new "phallic" novel deals with the basic themes which have obsessed him since "Coniugial Love" at least: Art and Sex, Sublimation and Desublimation, Male and Female. He is so exclusively concerned in his fiction with sex, Moravia has assured us, because only in their sexual lives do superhuman men still inhabit "nature," and only in "nature" are we all one. This, surely, is the essential clue to what motivates Moravia as a writer.

"Two" deals with the rather inconsequential adventures and the overabundant reflections on those adventures, of a second-rate screenwriter who finds himself bound to an aging and unattractive wife and a less and less rewarding career. He feels he has been condemned to both by his recalcitrant and unruly flesh, and that if he could only "sublimate" his sexual drives he would become one of the rulers and heroes of the world rather than the colonized and victim he is. He hopes that once "sublimated," he will be able to direct as well as write a revolutionary film, financed by a group of wealthy and superficial young Maecenas; but in the end, he is overwhelmed by his indomitable phallus with which he conducts a dialogue throughout.

Moravia has remained a half-hearted (and until the present book fundamentally genteel) pornographer because he wants to be a popular writer without ceasing to be a sophisticated city dweller. But sex, as he understands it, is too abstract to be mythological; and his venture is therefore doomed. Yet it is hard not to admire the dogged way in which he has kept trying to make his essentially abstract concerns seem actual flesh and blood.

Leslie Fiedler teaches at the University of Buffalo. His collected essays were published last year. This review is abridged from his article for The New York Times Book Review.

DENNIS THE MENACE

YOU SURE HAD LOTS OF HAIR IN THOSE DAYS MR. WILSON! WHO'S THE LITTLE KID LAYIN' ON YOU?

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FELKA

ZOPAT

INTOOL

SNIPPOO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PECAN DUMPY KINDLY EYEFUL

Answer: What the fat boy couldn't do on the verge—KEEP HIS END UP

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Bachelor doings

6 Relative of names

10 Northern native

14 Kind of holiday or tender

15 Number for the Muses

16 Zoological suffix

17 Tree of Southwest

18 New Orleans specialties

20 Part of a letter sign-off

22 Sluggish

23 Place for an odalisque

24 Roofing tools

25 Extol

29 More precise

31 On the quiet

33 Egg on

39 Shelley elegy

40 Common bird

41 Flea market in Madrid

42 Neanderthal's time

43 Eyewash

45 Son of Seth

46 Stroll

DOWN

1 Balkan native

2 Prefix for scope, or vision

3 Seaweed

4 Malodorous

5 One of the deadly sins

6 First-aid problems

7 Lingo

8 Digestive aid

9 "who?"

10 Climbing plant

11 Builder's second thought

12 Chaplain

13 Exterminator's targets

19 Show

21 Went amok

25 Fallacious one

26 "partridge in a..."

27 Service org. branches

28 Job for a garage

30 Counterstroke

32 One for the road

34 River of Thailand

35 Algonquian

36 Pahlavi's domain

37 Words for a take-out order

38 Shepherd's wards

40 Thrill

42 Troll

44 Make a comparison

46 Target for Tell

47 Obtuse one

48 Fair

49 Clumsy, etc.

50 Misdo

52 Clear the slate

55 Silicate

56 Yeminite ruler

57 Last Caesar

58 First utopia

60 Clairvoyance, for short

كلامه لامل

Bruins Win to Lead Rangers By 2-0 in Stanley Cup Final

By Gerald Eskenazi

BOSTON, May 3 (UPI)—Unable to score in close, hand-to-hand play, the Bruins suffered their second straight defeat by the Boston Bruins, 2-0, in the Stanley Cup final last night.

The power play proved to be the difference in the penalty-laden game. The opportunity to outscore the Rangers on nearly 40 percent of their manpower advantages during the regular National Hockey League season, got the Bruins' power play going. Bobby Orr nursed the puck on the opposite side of the ice, spotted Bucky Salting down the left side and gave him a pass that Bucky converted.

Orr's assist was his 17th, setting a record for the Stanley Cup playoffs. He amassed them in 11 games. It took Jean Beliveau of Montreal 20 games to set the mark last year.

The Bruins' bench is adjacent to the Bruins' penalty box. Carol Vadnais, a Boston defenseman, was in the box and Glen Sather was in the Rangers' box. Then Gary Doak of the Rangers was called for a penalty. When the first penalties were up, Vadnais got to the Boston bench quicker, leaped in and Bucky Salting, Bobby Orr nursed the puck on the opposite side of the ice, spotted Bucky Salting down the left side and gave him a pass that Bucky converted.

Orr's assist was his 17th, setting a record for the Stanley Cup playoffs. He amassed them in 11 games. It took Jean Beliveau of Montreal 20 games to set the mark last year.

Meanwhile, Gilles Villeneuve, replacing Ed Giacomin, was tough in the Rangers' goal. But he was helpless on the winning goal in the final period. The Bruins had a two-man advantage—the New York Rangers in the box were Tkaczuk, their top penalty-killer, and Bruce MacGregor, another quality penalty-killer.

Phil Esposito beat Pete Stenkowski in a face-off near Villeneuve (Esposito earlier had repeatedly won face-offs against Tkaczuk), and Mike Walton took the disk. He shoved it in front of Ken Hodge. The only Ranger year Hodge, Villeneuve, and Hodge pushed the shot home.



SILKS AND SATIN—The Freeman sisters, 20-year-old Merinda (left) and Katherine, 18, who are hoping they are not eliminated by lot for Kempton race.

Soviet Chess Group Indicates Approval of Reykjavik Site

MOSCOW, May 3 (Reuters)—The Soviet Chess Federation today expressed satisfaction over the choice of Reykjavik, Iceland, as the venue for the long-delayed World Chess championship match between Soviet titleholder Boris Spassky and U.S. challenger Bobby Fischer.

Asked what he thought of the decision, a federation official declared: "Our reaction is positive. It meets our proposal." In a telegram to the International Chess Federation last week, the Soviet federation had proposed that all 24 games of the championship be held in Reykjavik. The federation also had proposed that the second half of the competition be held in the capital, Reykjavik, Iceland was chosen as the site for the first half.

Frazier-Ali Negotiations To Intensify

By Dave Anderson

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 3 (UPI)—Negotiations will intensify today in New York for a world heavyweight title rematch between Joe Frazier and Muhammad Ali, with each fighter seeking \$5 million guarantee, double each's earnings in last year's extravaganza.

Jack Kent Cooke, the Los Angeles impresario who owns the rematch contract for having assured \$4.5 million of the \$5 million total guaranteed to the boxers in their first fight, will be in New York with his lawyers for the National Basketball Association playoff final.

Cooke will meet with Robert Arum, one of Ali's attorneys, who was encouraged by Ali's unanimous 12-round decision over George Chuvalo here Monday night.

Cooke also is expected to be in contact with Bruce Wright, the Philadelphia attorney who handles Frazier's business.

"I've been empowered by Ali's manager, Herbert Muhammad, to negotiate the terms of the rematch," Arum said. "I've been talking to Mr. Cooke's lawyer, Bob Schulman, for several weeks, but this will be my first meeting with Mr. Cooke himself."

Arum mentioned that Cooke had planned on an Aug. 28 date, but a conflict with the Olympics is expected to change the target date to late September or late October, avoiding baseball's World Series time.

As to the site, Frazier and Ali have requested the Houston Astrodome, but Cooke wants the match for his Forum in Inglewood, Calif.

In addition to the \$5 million, each fighter will request a percentage of the live gate and ancillary income.

Belgian Wins Cycling Leg

SALER, Spain, May 3 (UPI)—Roger Kindt of Belgium won the sixth leg of the Tour of Spain cycling race and Domingo Perena of Spain retained the overall lead.

Key Face-Off

Phil Esposito beat Pete Stenkowski in a face-off near Villeneuve (Esposito earlier had repeatedly won face-offs against Tkaczuk), and Mike Walton took the disk. He shoved it in front of Ken Hodge. The only Ranger year Hodge, Villeneuve, and Hodge pushed the shot home.

With 53 seconds to go, Vic Hadfield was caught offside, but the clock ran for another 3 seconds. Claude Rueland screened at referee Art Skov to question the game time-keeper, Tony Notagiacome of Boston. In Stanley Cup play, according to Clarence Campbell, the NHL president, all the "minor officials" (goal judges, scorers, statisticians) are from neutral cities except those who work the "equipment" (the game time-keeper and penalty time-keeper).

Notagiacome insisted the time showing on the scoreboard was correct, and the Rangers lost the 3 seconds.

One key question was apparently answered last night: The Bruins might not be in as tough physical shape as the Rangers, but they were able to withstand the New Yorkers' final pressing efforts.

New Track Shoe May Replace Spikes

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—The spiked shoe, as synonymous with track and field as the discus or javelin, may be giving ground to modern technology for the Olympics at Munich.

A new shoe with 12 plastic ridges on the sole, developed specifically for synthetic surfaces by Puma, the West German shoe manufacturer, made its U.S. debut at the Penn Relays last weekend with startling results.

All four members of North Carolina Central's record-setting teams in the sprint medley, one-mile and 880-yard relays, wore the shoe, dubbed The Claw because of its teeth-like ridges. So did Bob Wheeler, the fine Duke miler, who ran a 3:59 in the distance medley relay at Penn, and Ray Robinson and Steve Williams, sprinters who clocked 9.3 seconds in the collegiate 100-yard dash.

"You don't feel anything sticking into the ground and coming up, like you do with spikes," Jeff Hurley, a muscular 6-foot, 207-pound sprinter for North Carolina Central, told the weekly luncheon of the Track Writers' Association of New York. "It feels like you're floating out there."

"It really felt good," Duke's Wheeler commented after his race.

"The shoes don't stick in the track, they just respond," added Larry Black, the Central anchorman, whose 43.8-second quarter-mile leg in the one-mile relay was the fastest 440 split ever.

Lee Stock, vice-president of Sports Beonta, the U.S. distributor for Puma, said 2 1/2 years of research and over \$200,000 had been spent trying to develop a shoe for synthetic surfaces to replace the conventional six-spiked track shoe.

Seypp Dietrich, the marketing manager for Puma, said that the

lightness of the shoe, minus spikes, and the sensation of "floating" on the track could contribute to improved times, perhaps as much as one-tenth of a second per 100 yards. Dietrich said the company had received international approval to market the shoe.

Four years ago, before the Olympics in Mexico City, Puma produced a controversial track shoe with 68 tiny brass spikes on the sole. John Carlos, the U.S. sprinter, clocked 19.7 seconds for 200 meters wearing the brush shoe at the final U.S. trials, but the record was disallowed because the shoe had not been approved.

"The ridges go along the surface of the track and don't dig in," Stock said. "The athletes don't have to expend the energy of having a spike dig in."

Technological advances such as the fiberglass pole and synthetic surfaces have helped improve the level of performances in track and field in recent years. Ralph Limonati of Springfield, N.J., importer and Eastern sales distributor for Adidas, another West German shoe concern, said that Adidas also was testing new track shoes for marketing later this spring.

DeBusschere May Play

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—The New York Knicks said yesterday it is still unsure whether forward Dave DeBusschere, who pulled a muscle in his right side against the Los Angeles Lakers Sunday, will be ready for tonight's third game of the best-of-seven National Basketball Association championship final. The playoff, which shifts to New York, is tied at one game apiece.

Jockeyettes Ride

On Saturday.

An English 1st

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, May 3.—Women jockeyettes will take part in thoroughbred horse racing on the flat for the first time in history in England Saturday in the Goya Stakes, to be held at Kempton Park, a London suburb.

Over 40 jockeyettes, as they are called, have entered the race, but only 21 will compete because Kempton's starting gate cannot accommodate any more. The field will be cut down by lot.

The British Jockey Club finally capitulated after resisting pressure and has authorized a series of 12 women's races in the formerly all-male sport. However, the victory for Women's 12 in Britain is not complete. Women are still prohibited from competing against men. In the United States, women jockeyettes are allowed to ride in all events.

Prize money for the race totals \$1,000, but the jockeyettes, all amateurs, will just be riding for glory.

Dodgers Nip Phils as Run Walked Home

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—Bill Russell worked Chris Short for a bases-loaded walk with one out in the ninth to drive in his third run of the game as the Los Angeles Dodgers edged the Philadelphia Phillies, 7-5, last night at Los Angeles.

Traffing, 6-4, going into the bottom of the eighth, the Dodgers rallied for two runs, both scoring on sacrifice hits. Then, in the ninth, Frank Robinson opened with a double, his fourth hit in a row. Leading pitcher Barry Lersch walked Jim Lefebvre intentionally and Maury Wills pinch hit.

Wills laid down a bunt which Lersch fielded but his only play was to first, which was not covered. That loaded the bases. Short came on to strike out Duke Sims but then gave up the walk to Russell to end the contest.

Mets 4, Giants 2

Right-handed Gary Gentry pitched a two-hitter at Candlestick Park as New York handed San Francisco its 10th defeat in the last 12 games, 4-2. Gentry, who boosted his win-loss record to 2-1 for the season, gave up both hits to Giant right fielder Bobby Bonds—two triples. Bonds leading off the fourth inning scored on an infield out by rookie Garry Maddox. He tripled leading off the ninth inning and scored on a sacrifice fly by Ken Henderson.

Padres 6, Expos 1

Left-handed Fred Norman stopped Montreal on four hits and Ernie Lee drove in a pair of runs with a home run as the Los Angeles Dodgers won their 10th straight game, 6-1, in a home victory. Norman retired the first 14 batters he faced before Tim Lincecum drilled a single up the middle in the fifth with two out, extending Lincecum's hitting streak to nine games.

Reds 7, Cardinals 6

Bobby Tolan's three-run homer with two out capped a five-run seventh inning which enabled Cincinnati to rally for a 7-6 road victory over St. Louis.

Peplone Retires
CHICAGO, May 3 (UPI)—Joe Peplone, 32, first baseman for the Chicago Cubs, has requested voluntary retirement as of Monday because he is "no longer interested in playing professional baseball," the Cubs announced yesterday.

The announcement said the Cubs had accepted the request and it had been forwarded to the president of the National League for approval.

Britain Fires Captain
LONDON, May 3 (Reuters)—Headley Baxter, nonplaying captain of Britain's Davis Cup team, was fired from his job Saturday after hitting attacking the Lawn Tennis Association for dropping top-ranked British player Gerald Battrick.

Battrick was dropped from the Davis Cup side to play France this week after storming out of the Italian championships in Rome after a first-round defeat in the men's singles, where he was seeded 10th.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	100	007	218-5-14	0
Los Angeles	100	000	212-7-13	0
San Francisco	100	000	212-7-13	0
San Antonio, Brandon (4), Ryndale (6),				
and (7), Eosner (6), Lersch				
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